

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

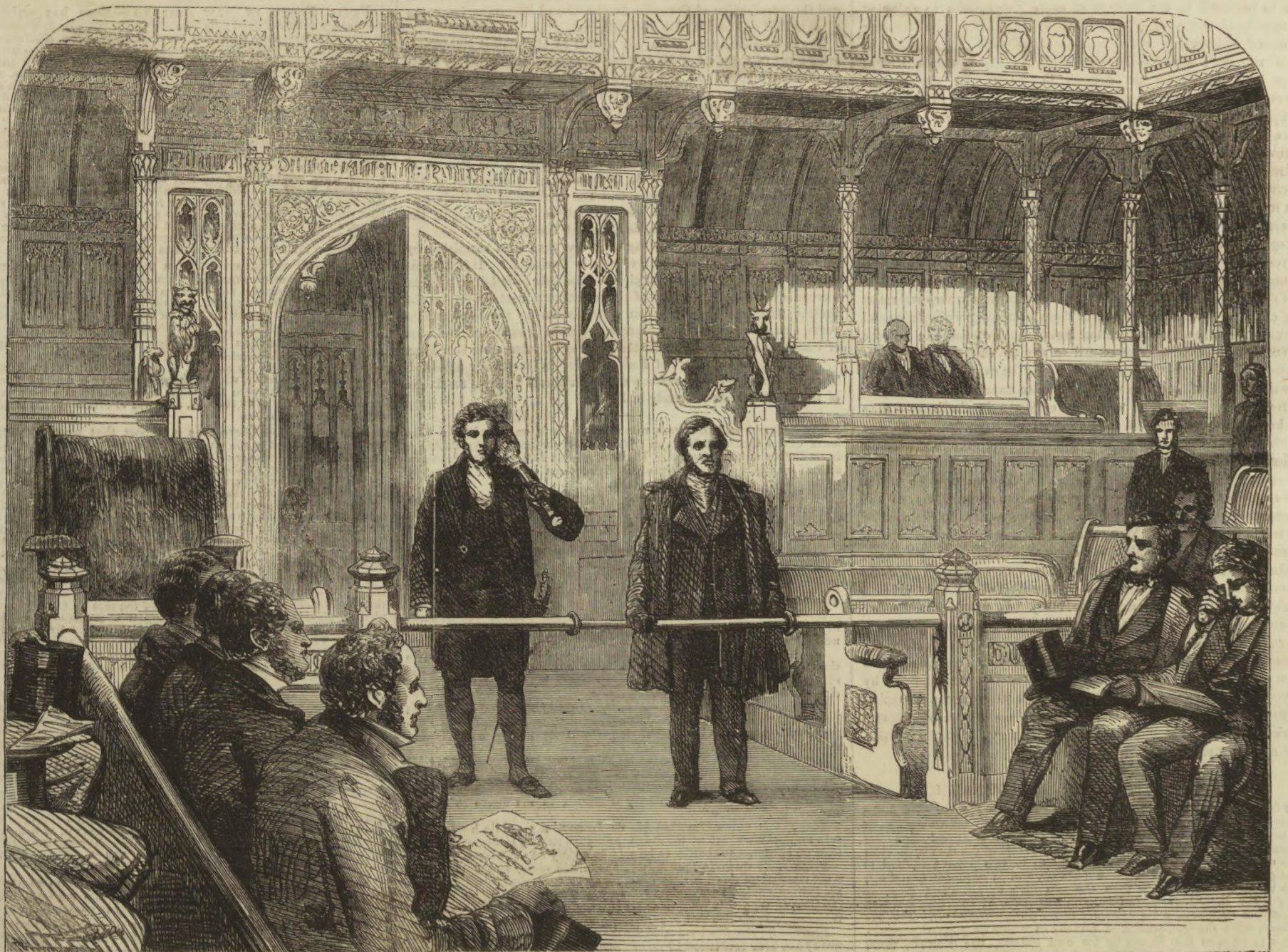
## SPEECHMAKING.

"Too much of nothing" was a proverbial expression of a wise monarch-statesman who knew men and things in all their phases as well as most persons; and the saying was many hundred years older than he, besides. And it is especially applicable to the present time, and more especially to the present moment, with reference to our system of speechmaking. If one was to judge by the columns, pages, acres of oration which fill up, if they do not adorn, our journals, Englishmen must be the most eloquent persons in the world; but it needs only the resolution to wade through two or three specimens of that product of the development of the stenographic art in order to find out what a mistaken notion that is. To this system of everlasting talk, which is fast usurping the place of that action of life which it used to be the Anglo-Saxons' boast was a part of the charter of our liberties and our prosperity, the newspapers, large and small, high and low priced, are doing their best to contribute to an extent that is really getting quite alarming. We believe that in every district of the metropolis there are not one or two but numerous publications of the cheapest class, which assume the shape of a newspaper, though ludicrously in little, which owe their existence to their being the regular chroniclers of the verbosity of the neighbourhood in which they circulate. In the provinces, all the journals, urban and rural, manufacturing and

bucolical, spread wide their sheets to receive the garrulousness, of good or bad quality, not only of the magnates of public discussion, but of the smallest peddlers in loquacity. In those newspapers in the metropolis which profess to speak to the world, the habit—we had almost said the evil—is extended at once over the records of the meetings and dissertations of the smallest trading company, or the most infinitesimal charity corporation, and that grand nightly palaver in the Council of the Nation which every morning astounds or tantalises, as the case may be, the hurried man of business, or gladdens the heart of the idle man of clubs, who thus secures positive occupation for those otherwise dull hours of the day which intervene between his actual awaking and the metaphorical arousing of the West-end world in which he vegetates. If, unhappily, some speech more pointed than the rest should find by this means the immortality of a week, instantly it becomes the fruitful mother of a hundred more: reply, rejoinder, sur-rejoinder, especially if it be in Parliament, follow in rapid succession, until the public patience becomes exhausted, and public opinion, with its usual potency, interferes to stop what has become a moral nuisance.

No more crying instance of this kind of thing has occurred for many a long day, although the mania has raged with its ordinary vigour in the usual course of such things, than the famous or infamous, according to diverse opinions, speech of the Chancellor of

the Exchequer at Slough. If it were not too serious an accusation against one whom we must call a Minister, even if we hesitate to denominate him a statesman, one might almost suppose that this was one of Mr. Disraeli's devices to divert public attention from the real state of the affairs of the country—to create a misty cloud of talk around the doings of the Government—or, to speak more metaphorically, like the matador of Spain, to shake a red cloth in the eyes of the bull (the time-honoured symbolising of the British public may be excused under the circumstances of temptation which are so obvious), while his accomplices are employed in vital attacks upon him from behind and on his flanks. Whether something like this were his object or not, the effect is certain. Ex-Ministers, and Ministers that would be, have risen at the Slough speech with as much fury as the infuriated animal of the arena rushes at the scarlet object of his aversion; and night after night we have had those critical hours which in Parliament seem to be devoted to the seeking by members of such a mental stimulus as may react on those physical energies which are about to be brought into process of restoration by dinner sacrificed to savage criticism upon it. If Mr. Disraeli had any such covert design as has been above hinted at, he must ere long have repented of the attempt; and perhaps during the continuance of that pitiless pelting of speech in Parliament and articles in journals with which he has been deluged in the last week or so, he may at



AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



times have thought that there is a Nemesis for the political talker, be his eloquence ever so great, and his powers of thinking on his legs (a shrewd and apt definition of public speaking) ever so unimpeachable. He must have remembered that there was a time when he too was exhumed of sentences, if not of whole speeches, which he mercilessly hurled at some, and one in particular, against whom the fate of party conflict had arrayed him. It is probably only a literary critic that can feel the full force of the phrase—distorted probably from its original meaning—"Oh that mine enemy would write a book!" and it is only an able, and active, and experienced ex-Minister in opposition who can be wholly and entirely alive to the bitter joy which is experienced when an actual Minister has made an injudicious speech.

This feeling will probably, to some extent, account for the accumulation of retort which has proceeded severally and successively from Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Clarendon. Doubtless they conceived that they had the man who had most profited by the recent negative triumph of the Government over the disorganised force of which they were the ostensible leaders on the hip and that there was every chance that, if they could not unseat the Ministry, they might ruin one of its prime leaders, and drive him into the same dull region of repentance to which Lord Ellenborough has been forced to retreat. And, truth to say, Mr. Disraeli in his Parliamentary defences of his out-of-door speech has done much to play the game of his opponents; while Lord Derby's enforced support of his impeached colleague was very much of that description which in the courts of law, in bad cases, is constantly adopted, namely—a resolute persistence in the *tu quoque* argument, tinged with attempts to laugh away the sting of the matter. But a question has very naturally arisen which requires some answer, and that is, what is the opinion of the country with regard to this raging controversy among those whom, in default of better, we are accustomed to call our political chiefs?

In the first place, if that very amusing and clever but indiscreet speech had been left to produce its own effect on the country, there is very little doubt but that the sober thinkers on public affairs would have come to the conclusion that the sooner the rash talker who delivered it was relieved from his duties as a member of the Government, in these somewhat critical times, the better. But the reiterated attacks made upon Mr. Disraeli by those who are his rivals for the possession of power are likely to cause a notion to arise that there must be more in the speech than was at first supposed; and, further than this, the animus which has been displayed, not to speak of the somewhat cognate tone and style on the part of at least one of his assailants, will probably lead to a belief that, if he is indiscreet, and by so much deteriorated for the due occupation of his high position, there is not much to choose between the contending parties; and, indeed, there are instances not too remote of addresses of doubtful taste and policy delivered by Cabinet Ministers, and even by Premiers, which might fairly be paired off against the Slough oration.

There is another point of view from which it would be strange if the country did not look at this controversy, attenuated as it has been to an extent that would be ludicrous if it was not in a certain sense most reprehensible. Out of deference to the cravings of that disease among public men, that national "*cacoethes loquendi*" of which we have above spoken, and also perhaps from a desire which is to be found in the feelings of every Englishman to enjoy at secondhand some of the delights arising from the pouring out of talk—every constituent sees himself represented in his member's speech—the public always looks with a lenient eye on long-drawn-out debates in Parliament during the months of February, March, and April; but after that they do expect that the business of the Session should go on. Here we are in June, and it is not too much to say that this absurd controversy about an absurd after-dinner speech has practically destroyed the usefulness of a fortnight. For it is not merely the actual time consumed by the debates on the subject itself which is to be taken into consideration, but it is the spirit of combativeness which such faction fights infuse into the discussions of the Legislature, and which imbues for a long time the debates on every subject with an irritability, a testiness, or at least a nervousness and excitability, which is certain to result in a vast loss of time. You detect this touchiness and readiness to carp and retort in every one, even the minutest, of these interchanges of opinion and sentiment by means of which our legislation is carried on; and the demon of antagonism once roused is not as easily laid as is desirable. Although the storm itself may be over, the heave and swell of the Parliamentary waters still offer impediments to the progress of the legislative vessel. Gentlemen in Parliament may take it for certain that the solid thinkers of all parties—those who ultimately give the tone to public opinion—are little interested in those encounters of the tongue with which the walls of the Parliamentary Houses have been recently ringing; and, if they are moved by them at all, it is in a sense which is by no means advantageous to the combatants. Depend upon it there has already arisen in the country a feeling which will ere long resolve itself into the shape of a pertinent question. The public will cease to inquire, or to care about, whether Mr. Disraeli has made an indiscreet speech, or whether Lord Palmerston may not have been guilty of quite as great a mistake; but they will ask, and loudly too, which of those two statesmen is prepared to come forward with a policy which may result in a course of action which will promote the honour, the interest, and the wishes of the nation? And, if that question is not speedily and satisfactorily answered, it may be followed by another—namely, whether the time has not come for a sweeping away of all obstructions to national progress, and even of national safety, and substituting for them an unselfish and vigorous system of statesmanship?

#### AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is not often that the House of Commons is called upon to use the *travaux* rods, running with a slide like that of a telescope, out of receptacles in front of the chair of the Serjeant-at-Arms and the corresponding seat on the other side of the lower end of the House, meet in the centre, and form an actual obstacle to ingress beyond it, and is designated the Bar. In common parlance, and on ordinary occasions, the bar is not more visible than Holborn Bars or Smithfield Bars, or any other imaginary boundary, and the material instrument above described only makes its appearance on certain occasions. For instance, when the Corporation of London exercises its right of presenting a petition to the House by its own officers, the Sheriff, these functionaries are duly announced—before they enter, the bar

positive is drawn out, and they take their stand there while they deliver the petition. Again, when a witness is called in to be examined in any matter on which the House desires to be informed, he, too, is kept out of the House proper by the intervention of the bar. But the most serious occasion on which this symbol of privilege is brought into requisition is when the House declares itself to be outraged either collectively or in the person of one of its members. It is considered a very solemn exercise of the duties and functions of the House to summon any person to attend at their bar, although it as often as not happens that little comes of the matter. There are all sorts of traditions of persons brought to the bar, and apologising on their knees in order to escape unheard-of penalties; but of late years the vengeance of the Legislature has been satisfied by a few days' pleasant imprisonment of the alleged culprit in very comfortable apartments in the Palace at Westminster, including excellent board from the kitchen of the House, and his discharge on payment of the regular fees to the Serjeant-at-Arms, which are said to be somewhat heavy, but which it is in the power of that officer to remit, which he no doubt is not unwilling to do, in cases where mere prolongation of incarceration would not tend to increase the capability of payment by the delinquent; but that must be done by leave of the House. The Serjeant-at-Arms is of course accountable to the House for the safe custody of the prisoner. What would be the result to the Serjeant if a prisoner were to escape is probably as little capable of explanation as the celebrated threat which the Speaker in troublesome cases holds out to refractory members, "that he will name them." In fact, all the terrors and punishments of Parliament are rather mythical in their nature; and, even when they do come into the region of reality, they are by no means of an enduring description. The recent calling to the Bar and committal of Mr. Washington Wilks, the publisher of the *Carlisle Examiner*, for a libel on a member of the House in his capacity of Chairman of a Railway Committee, renders the accompanying accurate representation of the Bar at the moment of a stranger being called in appropriate and well-timed.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It appears that the questions treated in the Paris Conference are little likely to find a rapid solution, and the different Plenipotentiaries engaged therein have applied to their different Courts to obtain more precise instructions, in hopes by this means to expedite the progress of affairs.

The first set of guests invited to Fontainebleau have been replaced by the second, among whom are MM. de Kisseleff and Hatzfeldt.

The Prince Napoleon, on his return to town, has established himself in his new hotel in the Champs Elysées. The Prince starts for Algeria about the end of August: he is to bear the title of Lieutenant of the Emperor, and is to be independent of all Ministers, with the exception of those of War and Marine, and he is to have a million of francs as civil list, and absolute authority in all nominations and changes in those under him. Great works, in the way of buildings and construction of railways, are about to be commenced in the colony.

The Emperor occupies himself much with exercise and gymnastics at Fontainebleau, and especially with rowing. The Court will probably remain there till quite the end of June.

Paris is rapidly emptying, and transferring its gaieties to the provinces, where fêtes of a new description are being organised. At Rheims has been represented the entry of François II., where, at the time of his coronation, being then sixteen, his marriage with Mary Stuart took place. Nothing could possibly be more splendid than the procession, in which appeared representatives of all the chief personages who took part in the ceremonies; and at the conclusion (the fête was for a charitable purpose) were held a concert and lottery, to which the Emperor and Empress contributed a beautiful clock and a déjeuner service in silver.

A similar fête, representing the entrance of Louis XIV. into Rouen, and the introduction of Corneille to the Grand Monarque, is to take place at that city on the 27th and 28th inst.

The authorities, in order to put a stop to the violent discussions arising out of the duel of M. de Pène, has forbidden all public mention of the matter, and the *Figaro* has even been prohibited from publishing bulletins of the state of the sufferer.

The agricultural prospects of the country in general, especially as regards grapes and grain, are most satisfactory.

A splendid marriage in the Faubourg St. Germain took place between the Comte Aimery de Rochouart, descendant of the Princes of Aquitaine, and Mlle. Marie de Larochejaquequin, daughter of the Marquis "of that ilk," and senator. The Archbishop of Paris performed the ceremony, at which were present the Prince de Ligne, the Duc de Mortemart, de Crillon, de Clermont Tonnerre, &c.

A most valuable and interesting book has just been completed by M. Charles Blanc, called "*Le Trésor de la Curiosité*." It is a catalogue of all the most important picture sales that have taken place in Europe since the latter part of the eighteenth century up to the present time, with a comparison of prices during the intermediate years, an account of all the most noted galleries in existence, and a set of historical and biographical notes of the most interesting character.

"*Les Lionnes Pauvres*" of Emile Augier is immensely attended. The pictures of manners and morals it contains is a fearful revelation of the existing state of society in France.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris on Tuesday to take leave of the Queen of Holland. The flag was hoisted at the Tuilleries immediately on their arrival. Their Majesties left for Fontainebleau at half past four. The Queen of Holland went to church on Sunday at the chapel of the British Embassy.

During the few hours that the Emperor stayed at the Tuilleries on Tuesday a Ministerial Council was held, at which, according to rumour, the principal subject of discussion was the position of the foreign press in France.

The *Journal de la Meurthe* states that the Emperor and Empress will arrive at Plombières on the 22nd inst.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the unexpected return to Paris of Mr. Howard, the newly-appointed Minister to Florence, is the subject of much comment in diplomatic society there.

By the death of the Duchess of Orleans the French budget gives 300,000 francs a year, the national dowry settled by France. There is no revolutionary interest in the Count de Paris.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed further instructions to the Prefects on the subject of the sale of the landed property of the charitable establishments in France, which materially modify the effect of his circular on the same subject.

The French officers appointed to form part of the mission to Persia have received orders from the Minister of War to prepare for their departure. They are to report themselves to the General commanding at Marseille by the 7th June at the latest.

Marshal Narvaez, accompanied by M. Marfori (late Mayor of Madrid) and Brigadier Henriquez, arrived in Paris on Monday morning.

Summer weather has at length set in in Paris; the thermometer stood at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in the shade at 84 degrees Fahrenheit.

The *Paris* announces that M. de Lamartine's saddle horses were sold on Saturday last at St. Point, and that the furniture of his château of Morosani is shortly to be sold to satisfy one of his creditors.

From Paris we learn that M. de Pène is still alive, and, though in a most dangerous condition, is reported to be somewhat better. One of his intimate friends thinks that there is no hope of saving his life; but the *Paris* says that he has so far improved that he may probably be removed to Paris in a few days.

Proudhon (who has been tried for the offence of publishing his recent work) has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 4000 francs fine.

##### SPAIN.

Accounts from Alicante state that their Majesties embarked at that port for Valencia, amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations. In addition to the Royal squadron, a number of vessels accompanied their Majesties. The Madrid journals contain accounts of the Queen's visit to Alicante, from which it appears that in that city her Majesty was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Buchanan, the new English Minister, was there presented to her Majesty, but not officially. The heat has become very great in Madrid.

##### SARDINIA.

The King returned on Wednesday from his trip to Alessandria, Aquis, and Voghera. At Aquis there was one of the most popular fêtes ever remembered. The crowds that flocked to the scene from every rural spot around were immense, and they say no less than 40,000 were on the ground. The King breakfasted in the midst of that vast multitude; he was seated beneath a pavilion with 250 guests to do him honour; but he was not separated from his people. In the evening he went on foot to visit the chief palaces in the city, and wherever he went the same enthusiastic applause greeted him.

We learn from Turin that on Monday the Chamber of Deputies voted the loan of 40,000,000*l.*, by 97 votes against 62. The motion for reducing the loan to 30,000,000*l.* was rejected by a large majority.

##### PRUSSIA.

The city of Dantzig is about to present to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia a model in silver of the galley known as the *Kraueht*, which is exhibited in the Artushof. It will be two feet four in length. On a rock will be engraved an appropriate inscription, along with the united arms of Prussia and England. The entire mass will be placed on a pedestal, the angles of which will be formed of four dolphins.

The general elections which are about to take place are exciting considerable interest, and both the Ministerial party and the Opposition are preparing actively for the struggle. The Prince of Prussia has declared in the most decided manner for full liberty at the elections, and has announced that he will not allow public functionaries to attempt to bias any man's vote. The Prince declares that in so acting he is sure of meeting the views of the King, and he has directed that his declarations shall be made known to the country.

##### UNITED STATES.

The *Vanderbilt* arrived on Wednesday at Southampton from New York. The Hon. Charles Sumner came a passenger by the *Vanderbilt*, and also Mr. J. Porter, bearer of despatches.

The angry feeling continued on the question of the alleged British outrages on American vessels. Mr. Buchanan had promptly responded to the resolutions of Congress asking for information, and sent to that body a short message, with copy of letters to Lord Napier and to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister in London. Mr. Dallas is instructed to lay the facts before the British Government, and to demand satisfaction for the insults offered to the American flag, and indemnity for whatever damages American vessels have sustained from the visitations of the British cruisers; also, that peremptory orders shall be issued and enforced for stopping the search of American vessels at sea.

The Secretary of the Navy reported that the steam-frigate *Wabash*, the razez *Savannah*, and the brig *Dolphin* had been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico; and these vessels, with the *Colorado*, *Fulton*, and *Jamestown*, would make a respectable force in those waters.

The Senate had passed a bill repealing the fishing bounties, to take effect on the 31st December, 1859.

It was stated that the President had applied to Congress for authority to contract a loan for 15,000,000*l.* for a term not exceeding ten years.

General Persifer Smith, Commander of the Utah army, died at Fort Leavenworth, on the 16th ult. The command now devolves on Brigadier General Harney. Accounts from Utah state that Brigham Young had abdicated, and that Governor Cumming was within thirty miles of Salt Lake City, accompanied by a deputation of fifty Mormons, sent to meet him.

The Senate in executive Session, on May 11, confirmed James M. Buchanan, of Maryland, as Minister resident at Denmark, vice Bédinger; also, Colonel G. W. Morgan, as Resident Minister at Portugal, vice O'Sullivan.

The *New York Churchman* reports the consecration of the Free Church of St. John the Evangelist, in that city, as a memorial to the late lamented Bishop Wainwright. There was a very large gathering of clergy present, thirty-three walking in procession in their surplices. Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop and others to a very large congregation, after an eloquent sermon by Dr. Morgan.

**FATAL FLOOD IN NEW ZEALAND.**—News has arrived of a melancholy and fatal flood near Wellington, New Zealand, which occurred in January last, and destroyed fourteen lives. The *Wellington Independent* gives the following as the names of those drowned:—Mr. Stannaway, wife, and five children; Mr. Charles Sillary, his wife and child; Mrs. Hagin and her new-born infant, also Mrs. Price, the nurse. A person named Hartley succeeded in swimming to a tree and saved his life by hanging to a tree about fourteen hours. Mrs. Price was found dead with the infant in her arms only born at six o'clock the same morning. The *Wellington Spectator* thus describes the scene of the disaster:—"The peculiar locality where this fearful loss of life occurred was near the Barley Mow Inn, at the Upper Valley of the Hutt. When the flood was at its height, the force of the water at this point is described by an eyewitness as having been terrific. The water was seen rushing along like an immense wave, crashing and roaring, and carrying everything before it: huge trees, portions of buildings, timber, furniture, and debris of every description, were borne away by the force of the current. Many acres of land which only a few hours before to all appearance promised a plentiful crop are now covered with sand and shingle, and not a particle of vegetation remains. The unfortunate persons who have lost their lives by this sad calamity are mostly late arrivals in the country."

HAVANNAH advises state that a party of English marines were landed from the steamer *Styegast* of Cardenas, and hunted the plantations for negroes, but found none, and retired after exciting alarm and indignation by the invasion. The Spanish Captain in command of the district had been ordered to Havannah for trial for neglect of duty in not resisting by force the aggression.

MOROCCO.—Advices from Tangiers of the 12th ult. announce that the military demonstrations directed against the tribes of Zemmur, who dwell in the country between Fez and Tetouan, had not led to the submission of the latter, who were preparing for a desperate resistance. The Emperor of Morocco had taken up a position at twenty miles from Fez, with his army of 22,000 men, and was to commence his attack in the beginning of this month.

MONTENEGRO.—There was a report that nearly 30,000 Turks had been massacred in the late affair; but the Montenegrin General only reports 550 as the number of the enemy killed, which is rather more than the number reported by the Turkish officers as missing. The intelligence in the Continental papers consists nearly wholly of rumours and conjectures, and hazardous assertions on the Montenegrin affair, and the character of the sittings of the Paris Conference. Whether the Porte has been really brought to terms or not it would be rash to say; but a note of Prince Danilo to the Emperor of the French, published in the *Moniteur*, leads to the conclusion that France has succeeded in arresting the hands of the Sultan. A letter from Paris on Thursday states that an army of 20,000 Turks has been ordered to advance into Montenegro.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—The *Bahama Herald* announces that the House of Assembly had unanimously adopted a resolution authorising the payment out of the public treasury of the sum of £100 for procuring a piece of plate to be presented to the Hon. G. C. Anderson, the Speaker of the House; and that the resolution was agreed to by the Legislative Council. This act of the Legislature considered as a public testimony to the zeal, ability, and faithfulness with which Mr. Anderson has so long served his country as Speaker of the Assembly, has given entire satisfaction to all classes of the community.

THE KING OF SARDINIA has had a triumphal reception at Aquis, Cuneo, and Astrevi, which places he visited on Tuesday week. At Aquis an immense crowd collected to meet him, and saluted him with enthusiastic acclamations. The *Moniteur* says that his progress from the railway station to the town was a perfect ovation. A grand dinner was given there in his honour, which his Majesty attended, and afterwards walked about the town. In the evening Aquis was illuminated. On Wednesday morning the King returned to Alessandria and reviewed the garrison.

THE "CAGLIARI" AFFAIR.—The Neapolitan Government has sent to the Cabinets of the Great Powers copies of three diplomatic notes: 1. The English despatch, demanding indemnification. 2. The refusal of the Neapolitan Government. 3. A new memorandum, which endeavours to prove the legality of the seizure and condemnation of the *Cagliari*. The King has applied to Russia for support, and M. Kisseleff, the Czar's Envoy at Rome, has reached Naples.

M. de KOTHSCHILD has tendered his resignation as founder and member of the Council of Administration of the Austrian Credit Mobilier, and the shares have fallen considerably in consequence.

MR. JOHN O'FARRELL, a member of the Canadian House of Assembly, has been unanimously expelled from his seat for election frauds. He cannot be re-elected for fourteen years, and his county (Lotbinière) becomes disfranchised.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

HER MAJESTY (God bless her!) is finding pleasant homes in pleasant places for scientific Englishmen. Owen, the Cuvier of England, has long had a free house from her Majesty at the Richmond corner of Richmond Park; and a house at Hampton Court (hardly less pleasant) has just been given by her Majesty to Professor Faraday, the great pupil of Sir Humphry Davy. These are not almshouses. Any one might be proud to live rent-free in a pleasant place pleasantly given by Queen Victoria. We should like to see Richmond Park skirted with secluded houses for men of genius. Here might live the author of "David Copperfield;" on t'other side, near the Robin Hood Gate, might live the author of "Vanity Fair." Here, where nightingales most do congregate, Tennyson might live under a thatched roof, commanding a distant view of Windsor's terraced heights. Here an English historian might hold out; here an antiquary; here (though in a villakin only) a topographer; and here, at the Star and Garter Gate, the best author who is the best epicure in made-dishes and rare old wines.

The only autograph of Shakspeare in private hands—the only autograph of Shakspeare which money is ever likely to buy without a revolution—is to pass this month under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. Only five unmistakable autographs of Shakspeare are known (for we do not believe even in the Florio in the British Museum)—viz., the three signatures to his will on three sheets, the signature to the deed in the Guildhall Library, and this or the Garrick autograph, now offered to the greatest admirer with the longest purse. The Guildhall Library document is the counterpart of the conveyance of a house in Ireland-yard, near to the Blackfriars Theatre, which Shakspeare bought in 1612, and bequeathed by will to his daughter, Susanna Hall. It is genuine beyond all dispute. On this spot, on this bit of parchment, rested the right hand of the myriad-mined, the thousand-tongued Shakspeare—the greatest benefactor to the world that England, rich in such productions, has yet produced. Shakspeare, doubtless, read every line on this oblong bit of parchment, for Shakspeare's opinion might have been taken with advantage on any subject. Let some rich person buy it (will Miss Bardett Counts listen to our entreaties, and present it to Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon?). Its presence there, in a mulberry frame, would be most appropriate. The Guildhall signature cost Gog and Magog £147.

The Soulagés Collection—so the rumour runs—will find a final resting-place in the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Henry Cole and those who work with him have so managed finances intrusted to their care that they clearly see a way of paying certain annual sums (with interest) until the whole purchase-money is completed.

Apocryphal collections, we hear that if the Campana Collection (to which we called attention last week) be brought to England, it will make its first bow to the public in the now much talked-about Exhibition of 1861. Mr. Wentworth Dilke will render a further service to art by moving vigorously in this matter.

An excellent English actress of the good old school has just disappeared from among us, and at a ripe age. Fifty-four years ago Miss Duncan, from Edinburgh, made her first appearance (Oct. 8, 1804) at Covent Garden, in the no easy part of *Lady Teazle*. It was a memorable night. The elder Mathews (Charles of the At Home) appeared for the first time as *Sir Peter Teazle*, and Elliston made his first appearance in the part of *Charles Surface*. Of the cast on that occasion—and it was a good one, including Miss Mellon—Miss Duncan (afterwards Mrs. Davison) was the last survivor. Old playgoer have been heard to speak of that night as a great occasion. Sheridan was present, and more than nodded approbation. But the intellect of Mrs. Davison is not dead: her eminent son is the great musical critic (ay and something more) of England at this time.

Ben Webster of the Adelphi is the first actor who has pulled down a habitable theatre for the sole purpose of rebuilding it. Fires and fallings in are the usual fate of theatres; but Ben of the Adelphi sets to at once with pickaxe and shovel, carts the Adelphi to London purileus, and begins a new and enlarged theatre. In an act so public spirited who does not wish Ben Webster success. Wednesday, the 2nd of June, was the last night of the little Adelphi. We are to have a large Adelphi in September next. London historians will carefully chronicle both events.

Poetry happily is not extinct among us—poetic fathers have had poetic sons—and now we have a poetic father with a poetic daughter. Miss Procter—Barry Cornwall's daughter—is about to publish a volume of poems; and critics—ay, and harsh ones—speak more than favourably of Miss Procter's poetic powers.

The Augustan age of Anne was the age in which poets were Secretaries of State and Ambassadors. The Augustan age of Queen Victoria (and we mention the fact with pride) is he age when a clever novelist is Chancellor of the Exchequer and another clever novelist a Secretary of State. Literature is well represented in a Cabinet that has two novelists in it.

**A "NAVY'S" FUNERAL AT BECKENHAM.**—The readers of "English Hearts and English Hands" will be interested in the following account, which we quote from a weekly contemporary:—"The quiet village of Beckenham was on Sunday the scene of unusual excitement in consequence of the funeral of a 'navy,' named Thomas Ward. The deceased was formerly employed on the Bromley branch of the Mid-Kent Railway, and, having some months since attended the cottage Scripture readings of Miss Marsh, the authoress of 'The Life of Captain Hedley Vickers,' &c., became a convert. He succeeded in obtaining a situation at Watford station, on the North Western line, where he met with an accident, and was taken to one of the London hospitals to undergo amputation of one of his arms. After lying there for some time he communicated with Miss Marsh, who at once set off for the hospital, where she was afterwards constantly to be found ministering to him. When he had sufficiently recovered he was ordered to Beckenham for change of air, where, after he had been a few days, bleeding from the shoulder commenced, terminating his life, which ended in prayer with his friends. Miss Marsh knowing how highly the deceased was esteemed among the 'navies' on the line, caused an obsequy to be sent to him that the Rev. F. Chambers, the Rector of Beckenham, had kindly consented to preach a funeral sermon, prior to the funeral taking place on Sunday. For about an hour previous to the commencement of the service, streams of navies were to be seen wending their way to their church, which was filled by half-past three. The funeral procession passed into the church amid breathless silence, followed by ten mourners, including the mother of the deceased, relations, and friends, and about 130 of the navies, walking four abreast, with their clean white slops. After the funeral service in the church and at the grave was concluded a forcible address was delivered by the worthy Rector. The mourners then returned to the rectory, and the navies were invited by Miss Marsh to a barn, where she had tea provided for them. At half-past seven, on visiting the barn, we found it fitted up with seats and lighted, and the whole of the men prepared for an evening service, which commenced by their standing up and singing a hymn. A portion of the Scriptures commencing 'Christ has risen from the dead,' &c., was then read and explained to them by Miss Marsh, after which another hymn was sung, and then a concluding forcible and impressive prayer was offered up by Miss Marsh for all those present, especially the 'navies.' At the conclusion every one present, to the number of 376 shook hands with the lady and received her farewell blessing."

**THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM VATES LEECH**, brother of the late illustrious statesman, died on Tuesday last, at Baginbun-hall, Warwickshire.

**THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.**—The House of Lords on Monday morning delivered judgment in this protracted and important case in favour of the claim of Earl Talbot to the dormant peerage of the earldom of Shrewsbury.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE LONDON CORPORATION BILL AND THE CITY COAL-TAX.**—On Saturday last an influential and numerous deputation waited upon Mr. Secretary Walpole and Lord J. Manners, at the Home Office, for the purpose of soliciting the assent of the Government to the insertion in the Corporation Bill of clauses for the repeal of the London coal-tax, amounting to upwards of £250,000 per annum. The deputation was introduced by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P., and consisted of a great number of influential gentlemen, among whom were the following members of Parliament:—Sir C. Napier, Lord Vane Tempest, Sir J. Shelley, the Hon. W. Cowper, Sir W. Crompton, Sir H. Rawlinson, Mr. J. Locke, Mr. H. Ingram, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Ronpell, Mr. Wykeham Martin, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Alcock, and Mr. H. B. Sheridan. The Home Secretary, in reply, said that no doubt the coal-tax was one of a very objectionable character; and that probably the best course to satisfy the deputation would be to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Ayrton, M.P., and have the bill recommitted in order that the coal-tax question might be considered at the same time that the Corporation authorities who had petitioned the House of Commons for a recommendation of the bill might be heard on the other side; but he warned the deputation that, if that course were adopted, the effect would be to postpone legislation on the Corporation affairs until next session. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., on behalf of the deputation, thought that delay would be better than passing a bill so unsatisfactory as the present. The deputation then withdrew.

**BANQUET TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. WILSON.**—On Wednesday evening a sumptuous entertainment was given by the members of the Oriental Club to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi, to celebrate his return home, after his distinguished military services in India. Covers were laid for 120 persons. The banquet which was of the most *riche* character, was served in a superb style in the spacious supper-room of the club-house in Hanover-square. The principal table, and four others branching therefrom, were covered with costly gilt ornamental plate, and vases containing the choicest flowers decorated the several tables. Major-General Sir Robert J. H. Vivian, K.C.B., presided on the occasion, supported by the distinguished guest, Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., and Sir Frederick Currie, the chairman of the East India Company.

**EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.**—The second general exhibition by this society, of plants, flowers, and fruit in season, took place on Wednesday, in the society's beautiful gardens Regent's Park. The weather was magnificent. The company mustered about 15,000, among whom were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. J. Russell, the Russian, Austrian, Sardinian, Bavarian, American, and other Ambassadors and Ministers, with their suites; Maria Marchioness of Altheim, the Countess of Chesterfield, Bradford, and Kinnoul, the Bishop of Winchester, Ladies Evelyn Stanhope, Daere, Hamilton, Peto, Buchan, Panmure, Willoughby de Broke, &c.

**ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.**—The 149th anniversary of this institution, which has for its object the maintaining, clothing, and educating the children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, in the presence of nearly 140 friends and subscribers. Samuel Whitbread Esq., M.P., presided. About one hundred and fifty ladies, who occupied seats in the gallery and upon a platform at the rear of the chair, increased the brilliancy of the meeting. Several toasts connected with the charity, acknowledging the services of the committee and their able and invaluable secretary, Mr. E. F. Leeks, proposed and duly responded to. On this occasion the subscriptions received amounted to no less than £700. At the Royal Asylum, Brixton-hill, on Thursday next, will be held a meeting of the St. Ann's Society for the examination of certificates of character and distribution of rewards to the boys, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of London.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.**—The following appointments were made at the last meeting of the council:—The Rev. F. Temple, Head Master of Rugby, and the Rev. Dr. Major, Head Master of King's College School were elected to vacant seats in the council. A large number of gentlemen were elected honorary members of the college. The secretary reported that applications had been received from schools in the neighbourhood of London, representing about 1000 pupils, desirous of availing themselves of the pupils' examination in the college rooms; and that an equal number of candidates was expected from the provinces and from ladies' schools to be examined at a subsequent period by proctors and examiners from the college.

**THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.**—The town exhibition of the Photographic Society has just been opened at the rooms of the society, No. 1, New Coventry-street. The collection consists very much of what has been already, during some months exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, but with some important additions. The French exhibitors distinguish themselves favourably, particularly M. Bignon with his admirable rendering of popular pictures and prints; and M. Rechebourg, who displays a great variety of figure-subjects (some of them important) and studies from nature. Mr. J. Contencin's photographs on wood (for the purpose of engraving, are deserving of attention.

**INAUGURATION OF THE LORD JUDLEY COUTTS STUART HOUSE OF REFUGE.**—A very appropriate tribute of respect was on Tuesday paid to the memory of this nobleman, whose public services and amiability of character will not soon be forgotten. His friends and admirers lit upon the plan of enlarging, in his honour, the Marylebone Nightly Refuge for the Destitute, an institution in which the lamented nobleman took a deep personal interest. The enlargement having been completed, the inauguration took place on Tuesday, Lord Carlisle gracefully presiding. (Last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contained an Engraving of the Refuge, with some interesting descriptive details.)

**PLAYGROUND AND GENERAL RECREATION SOCIETY.**—A dinner on behalf of this society took place on Tuesday night at the London Tavern—Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. The object of this new society is to provide open spaces for playgrounds for the poorer children in populous places, and by this means to remove them as much as possible from the dens and alleys in which they are at present "cubed, cribbed, and confined." The list of subscriptions during the evening amounted to £178. The chairman, in proposing the last toast "The health of the ladies," vowed that he would not preside at another dinner unless the ladies also dined—an announcement which was received with enthusiastic cheers.

**ANNUAL GATHERING OF CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.**—On Thursday the annual gathering of the children of the several ward and parochial schools took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, in the presence of a vast congregation, the children themselves numbering 8000. The children were headed by the beadle and accompanied in their march by their respective clergy and some of the leading inhabitants of the parish to which they belong. In the interior of the cathedral the children occupied the benches of a spacious amphitheatre erected beneath the dome, the arena of which was filled by the municipal authorities, the clergy, and the stewards of the anniversary meeting; while the public were accommodated with a gallery, which, springing from the floor at the transept, rose, seat after seat, along the whole length of the central aisle, until it reached the height of the western doorway. Divine Service commenced at twelve o'clock by the children in one choir singing the beautiful strains of the 100th Psalm. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion.

**THE POPLAR HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall, under the presidency of Viscount Ingestree, M.P., supported by a large number of gentlemen. The subscription-list read in the course of the evening announced an addition to the funds of the hospital amounting to upwards of £1000.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—On Wednesday the students of Dean Colet's Foundation had their time-honoured "Apposition Day," which was attended by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Derry, and by a considerably larger number of visitors than usual. The performances of the scholars showed the careful training of the masters in their several departments, and reflected credit on the conduct of the school. At the conclusion the High Master announced a three days' holiday—one for each of the Bishops present.

**NEW MEDICAL CLUB.**—Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a medical club in the metropolis, which will be open to all members of each branch of the profession.

**DRAINAGE.**—The Metropolitan Board of Works, on Wednesday, held a special meeting to consider the main drainage of London, and once more resolved, by a formal vote, to do nothing, at any rate for three months.

**ROBBERY OF £800 FROM A CAB.**—On Wednesday morning information was received at the different police-stations of a robbery of £800, all in silver coin, from a cab, whilst being conveyed from the new Cattle Market to the Bank. The money in question was placed in a canvas bag and, with several other bags, all containing large amounts in gold and silver coin, deposited in a cab in charge of a clerk. A reward of £300 is offered for the recovery of the cash, and in the event of that not being forthcoming, £100 on conviction of the thief.

**THE Leviathan** is now open to the view of the public, and the present fine weather is daily attracting hundreds to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered of viewing her immense proportions. Tickets, however, must be first obtained either of Mr. Sams St. James's-street, or from the office in Gresham-street.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 904 boys and 788 girls, in all 1692 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1527. The deaths registered in London, which in the two previous weeks were successively 1087 and 1092, rose last week to 1104, of which 576 were deaths of males, and 528 those of females. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1094.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF RANFURLY.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS KNOX, second Earl of Ranfurly, and the eldest son of Thomas, the first Earl, by his wife, Mary Juliana, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. William Stuart D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, was born the 13th of November, 1816, and married, the 12th October, 1848, Harriet, daughter of the late James Remington, Esq., of Bromlead Hall, Yorkshire, by whom he has had two sons and a daughter. His Lordship, who prior to inheriting the earldom bore the title of Viscount Northland, succeeded to the family honours as lately as the 21st of last March, on the demise of his father, the first Earl. He himself died on the 19th ult., at his seat, Danquinn Park, county Tyrone, and is succeeded by his elder son, Thomas Granville Henry Stuart, now the third Earl, who is a youth in his ninth year. A notice of the Earl, the father of the Peer just deceased, was given, with an engraving of the arms of the noble house of Ranfurly, in the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 3rd of April last.

## SIR SAMUEL STIRLING, BART.

SIR SAMUEL STIRLING, seventh Baronet, of Glorat, in the county of Fife, was the eldest son of Sir John Stirling, the sixth Baronet, by his wife, who was a Miss Tulson, of Strathford, in North America. He was born in 1783, and, adopting the law as a profession, became a Scottish advocate in 1818. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy. He married, in 1843, Mary Anne, only daughter of Major Robert Burns, R.A.S., but leaves no issue. Sir Samuel died at the Hotel Windsor, Paris, on the 3rd ult., and is succeeded in his title and entailed estates by his nephew, now Sir Samuel Home Stirling, the eighth Baronet, who was born in 1830, and married, in 1851, Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel Begbie, by whom he has issue a daughter, born in 1855. This is an old Nova Scotia baronetcy, Sir Munro Stirling, the first Baronet, who was so created in 1606, being the lineal descendant of Sir John Stirling, Knight, of Glorat, Armour-bearer to King James I. of Scotland at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

## DR. STRONG.

FRANCIS PEMBLE STRONG, Esq., M.D., was the son of the Rector of Norton, in Kent; was born in 1783; and was educated for the medical profession, which he practised for a short time in England. He left for India in 1815, when he was nominated to the medical charge of the Mysore Princes and civil surgery of the twenty-four Perganahs. The latter position enabled him while in Calcutta to discover the insalubrious state of the suburbs there, and he devised a remedy, through the sanction of the authorities, in draining the salt-water lakes, and applying the land thus redeemed to agricultural and other useful purposes. He also ameliorated the condition of the prisoners confined in the Calcutta gaols by procuring the substitution of chain for bar fetters, and by improving the whole of the sanitary regulations, by which the ratio of mortality was greatly diminished. His efforts for the introduction of coffee and cotton growing in India were unceasing, though they met with but partial success. Constant also were his endeavours to supply Calcutta with pure water. In evidence of his generous disposition, it may be stated that he gave up gratuitously the lower rooms of his splendid residence in Calcutta for the accommodation of the public library there. Dr. Strong had only arrived in England about a year before his death, which occurred on the 19th ult., at the age of seventy-three. The doctor, who had been for more than half a century a resident of Calcutta, was much loved and respected by all there, both for his urbanity and hospitality, and for the untiring zeal he evinced in converting Calcutta from a hotbed of malaria to an Eastern city of more than average sanitary excellence.

In our notice of Sir Wm. Cockburn, Bart., Dean of York, his second marriage should have been thus stated:—He married, secondly, Emma, only daughter of Colonel Pearce, of Halsey St. George Park, Cambridgeshire.

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT FREDERICK J. G. SAUNDERS, 84TH REGIMENT.

A HEART-THRILLING and terrible interest belongs to the story of him whose portrait we now present, who was at once the hero and martyr of one of the bloodiest scenes of the Indian mutiny. Lieutenant Frederick J. G. Saunders, late of the 84th Regiment, was the fifth son of Colonel Richard Saunders, and born in Ireland in 1829. He entered the army in 1847, and in 1848 joined his regiment in the East Indies. On the breaking out of the Russian war several Indian officers joined the Turkish Contingent, Lieutenant Saunders among them. He bore the rank of Captain, serving with his regiment in the Crimea until the peace; and it is the uniform of that corps in which he appears in the accompanying portrait. Upon quitting the Crimea he proceeded to Madras, and, finding that we were at war with the Persians, volunteered to serve against them in any capacity. The mutiny in the Bengal army, however, breaking out soon afterwards, he joined his regiment at Rangoon, proceeded with his corps to Calcutta, and was with the first detachment that moved towards Cawnpore, where he was left with his company, under General Wheeler. In the early part of the memorable siege he was wounded in the left breast by a grape-shot; but, notwithstanding his sufferings, continued to take an active part in the operations; and, when the council of war was held, he said to have raised his voice against putting any trust in the word of the rebels, and was for continuing the struggle to the last. The fate of the beleaguered garrison must be too well remembered. Lieutenant Saunders proceeded with his companions to the boats; but, previously to embarking, concealed his revolver under his dress and girded on his sword. He was one of those who escaped the murderous fire poured upon the boats as soon as they reached the mid-stream, and he succeeded in getting to shore. Seized by the rebels, he demanded to be carried before the Nana Sahib, and his demand was acceded to, his sword being first taken from him. He was followed by several of his men, who determined to share the fate of their commander, for he was the only officer of the regiment there. Upon getting near the Nana he dashed forward through the guards by whom he was surrounded, shooting down five of them with his revolver, and firing the sixth round at the Nana, but unfortunately without effect. A few moments later and he was stretched upon the ground and crucified; his nose, ears, hands, and feet were cut off; a body of cavalry then charged over him, each man of which cut at him as he passed, until he was literally hewed into pieces. Then followed that hideous massacre which will make the name of Cawnpore a word of horror to the end of time.

Lieutenant Saunders left a wife and two sons to weep his loss, and a wide circle of friends to hold in honoured remembrance his terribly-glorious end.

## MAJOR HENRY FREDERICK SAUNDERS, 74TH REGIMENT.

NOT less conspicuous for bravery, but happily more fortunate in its results, have been the services of Major Henry Frederick Saunders, an elder brother of the late Lieutenant Saunders. In 1836 he entered the 3rd West India Regiment and served on the west coast of Africa (Sierra Leone and the Gambia) for four years and a half, being present with the expeditionary force in the interior in 1837. In 1838 he proceeded to the Gambia, and, on arriving there was the only surviving officer, all the other officers who had embarked with him having been taken off by yellow fever. In that year he was employed on a mission to carry despatches to the French at Senegal, and in the following year commanded the troops in putting down a riot at the Gambia, on which occasion he distinguished himself during a night patrol by making a dash at a gun and carrying it off. He was for three years Garrison Adjutant to the troops at the Gambia. In 1842 he joined the 84th Regiment and proceeded to India in the May of that year. He served with the 84th in India until 1851, when he was promoted to an unattached company. In 1853 he exchanged into the 70th, with which regiment he served in India till 1857, when he returned to England in ill health. No sooner had the news of the mutiny reached England, however, than, in spite of his impaired health, he volunteered to return to India. His services were accepted, and he proceeded to Calcutta, where he got attached to the 53rd Regiment, and, after only a few





THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. J. G. SAUNDERS, 84TH REGIMENT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



MAJOR H. F. SAUNDERS, 70TH REGIMENT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.

hours' stay in the city, started for the scene of active operations, and, on reaching Cawnpore, was attached to the 64th Regiment, which corps was formed into a kind of provisional battalion, all the officers whose regiments were in the upper provinces being attached to it.

Early in the first month of the present year, it will be remembered, the news of General Windham's disastrous engagement with the Gwalior Contingent reached this country, and produced a very painful sensation. After the brilliant action of the 26th of November, when the enemy were repulsed, Major Saunders (then senior Captain attached to the 64th) commanded one hundred men, who formed the outlying pickets which guarded General Windham's camp. In the engagement of the 27th he had the command of the right wing of the regiment in action, being placed upon the heights near the canal, which protected the left flank. On the 28th he was again in action, and so distinguished himself as to excite universal admiration. He commanding the leading division, which the brave Major Stirling, who fell in the engagement, said was to have been supported by the men armed with the Enfield rifle; but these men had been doing outpost duty on the previous night, and only fell in in the rear of the regiment as it passed the Baptist chapel, which was the picket-house. The 64th advanced steadily for a considerable distance under a heavy cannonade from four nine-pounders, served with shot and grape, the enemy lying concealed under excellent cover, and taking deliberate aim at the officers and men as they came near. The *Times* own correspondent writes in terms of the highest admiration of Major Saunders's gallantry. He says—"Captain Saunders found himself with only a hundred men, and ten officers out of the sixteen left alive. The bullets were falling in showers, the men were falling in sheaves, the arrival of supports was still delayed, and the gallant fellow, sick at heart, after holding the guns a quarter of an hour, was compelled to order a retreat. The

retreat became general on the right, and before evening the force was in intrenchments, and the enemy just outside. Colonel Wilson was brought in and died two hours afterwards, pouring out with his last breath his love for the 64th, and his admiration of their deed. Captain Saunders really deserves the Victoria cross. His conduct was extolled by every man in the camp." General Windham named him in his despatches in terms of high commendation.

In concluding this notice of Major Saunders's latest act of gallantry, we will mention an interesting fact: it is, that the place where that act was performed is very near the spot on which his brother fell so nobly.

Major Saunders has been nearly twenty-two years in the army, almost the whole of which time has been spent in foreign service. He is at present in England, on account of ill-health, and has lately had the honour of being presented to her Majesty, and of being invited to the last State ball.

#### THE LEVEE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS stands on the left bank of the Mississippi, about a hundred miles from its mouth, on a crescent-like bend of the river, whence its name of the "Crescent City." By means of continual deposits of the vast quantities of mud and sand which it holds in solution, and brings down from the great wilderness of the Far West, the Mississippi has raised its bed to a considerable height above the level of the surrounding country, and is embanked for hundreds of miles by earthen mounds or dykes, of six or eight feet in height, called *Levés*. This name was originally given by the French, and is still retained by the dwellers on the banks of the Mississippi and Ohio. A *Levé* of this kind protects New Orleans.

The following description of the *Levé* at New Orleans is taken from the letter of our Correspondent describing that city which appeared in the number of this Journal for the 10th ult.:-

"The outdoor life of New Orleans is seen to greatest advantage on the *Levé*. The river can scarcely be seen for the crowd of steam-boats and of shipping that stretch along the *Levé* for miles; and the *Levé* itself is covered with bales of cotton and other produce, which hundreds of negroes, singing at their work, with here and there an Irishman among them, are busily engaged in rolling from the steamers and depositing in the places set apart for each consignee. These places are distinguished one from the other by the little flags stuck upon them—flags of all colours and mixtures of colours and patterns; and here the goods remain in the open air, unprotected, until it pleases the consignees to remove them. New Orleans would seem, at first glance, to overflow with wealth to such an extent as to have no room for storage. The street pavements actually do service for warehouses, and are cumbered with barrels of salt, corn, flour, pork, and molasses, and bales of cotton, to such an extent as to impede the traffic, and justify the belief that the police must either be very numerous and efficient, or the population very honestly disposed. The docks of Liverpool are busy enough, but there is no bustle, no life, no animation, at Liverpool at all equal to those which may be seen at the *Levé* in the 'Crescent City.' The fine open space, the clear atmosphere, the joyousness and alacrity of the negroes, the countless throngs of people, the forests of funnels and masts, the plethora of cotton and corn, the roar of arriving and departing steam-boats, and the deeper and more constant roar of the multitude, all combine to impress the imagination with visions of wealth, power, and dominion, and to make the *Levé* as attractive to the philosopher as it must be to the merchant and man of business."



THE LEVEE, AT NEW ORLEANS.



## THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.



CONVEYING BOILERS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for one of the accompanying Engravings writes as follows:—

"When I was homeward bound—less than two years ago—the whole distance from Suez to Cairo, and *vice versa*, was performed in vans. Then five vans, each containing six 'insides,' started in a set—changed cattle at posthouses, at stages of about six or seven miles, through the desert, and accomplished the journey in some seventeen or eighteen hours. Four hours after the departure of one set another set started, and so on till the number of passengers was exhausted. Now a railway crosses the desert from Cairo to about twenty-three miles from Suez. All the cattle are collected on this space, and almost any number of vans start at once: a rare sight it is: my Sketch gives a very feeble idea of the wild excitement prevailing. I would not have missed the little bit of 'vanning' for a great deal; but it won't be had much longer. Soon the rail will be opened all the way to Suez;

and the enterprising traveller will be able to sleep as soundly across the desert as he would from London to Brighton."

The following extract from the letter of a private soldier gives a lively picture of a portion of the Overland route:—"After partaking of an excellent breakfast, served in a canvas tent, we were provided with donkeys to cross the desert to Suez, a distance of 25 miles. Fancy about 200 Europeans in white clothing, on donkeys, followed by Arabs on foot in their many-coloured and motley garments, surrounded by vast plains and hills of nothing but sand, and you have a scene which must be witnessed to be fully appreciated. The animals jogged along between a walk, a run, and a trot, without great labour, till we had proceeded about fourteen miles, when we halted about an hour for refreshment. The weather was agreeably warm, and there was little or no wind, and no annoyance was experienced from sand. We reached Suez early in the afternoon, where we dismounted from our chargers;

and, although these little patient animals had carried a load of thirteen or fourteen stone a distance of twenty-five miles, when within half a mile of their destination most of them broke into a gallop of their own accord, and arrived with flying colours at the gates of Suez with no appearance of fatigue. The Arabs, also, who had followed barefoot at the tails of their respective animals, showed no sign of being tired. It was laughable to see some of the animals occasionally slip on their knees and pitch their riders in the sand, and but few escaped a fall or two; but no one was hurt. There were also several caravans similar to English bathing-machines, and drawn by horses and mules, but very few chose this method of crossing the desert. On reaching Suez we were beset by the donkey-drivers for 'backshish.' The Arabs and donkeys were not allowed within the gates of Suez, and would return next morning to go through the same fatigue on the following day."



CROSSING THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.







England and Wales was 45,886, and in the last quarter of the previous year it was 47,926—a diminution of 2030 in the quarter of 1857, or a little more than four per cent. The marriages of the quarter were, according to the return, at the rate of 1,878 persons married to 100 living in a year; the decennial average rate of the corresponding quarter being 1,994. This comparison, however, is unfavourable only for the last five years of the decennial period, throughout which the people, till the autumn of last year, were in a condition of almost unexampled prosperity. The average number of marriages in the last quarter of the five years 1847-51 was 43,489, or 2397 less than in the last quarter of 1857. There was no diminution of marriages in the whole year 1857, but rather a slight increase, as compared with the year before—the numbers being, 1856, 159,262; 1857, 159,892. The compiler of the "Statistical Abstract," who made an estimate of the marriages of the last quarter of 1857, put down the total erroneously as 160,500, which we mention to put our readers on their guard against the official error. In the second quarter of 1857 the marriages were much in excess, in the third quarter they were slightly deficient, and the deficiency in the last quarter is the only part of the return to be regretted. For the decline of marriages, at that time, no other reason can be assigned than that the people were not in so favourable a condition as in the second quarter of the year, and they prudently and thoughtfully abstained from marriage. The commercial convulsion made four per cent of those who usually marry find it improvident to take on themselves the important responsibilities marriage involves. There had been so much less saved, there were fewer prospects of success, and so many less people formed new homes for rearing an increasing population. By everybody is the convulsion regretted; and this effect of it, though it be a testimony to the prudence of our provident people, can only tend to increase our regret. In truth, it is by the multitude that the nation is continued. Historical families die out. The Plantagenets and the Tudors, the Bourbons and the Montmorencies, the Shakespeares, the Newtons, the Nelsons, and the Churchills, instead of filling the earth, as might be expected from the command they obtain over the means of subsistence, generally fail to confine their race, and the ranks of greatness of nobility and Royalty are for ever renewed by the offspring of the unknown people.

Though in the first quarter of the present year the death rate was higher than the average, and the falling off in the number of births in the northern counties is remarkable, as well as the decline in the number of marriages in the last quarter of 1857, the population in England and Wales is increasing at the rate of 501 daily. In the United Kingdom the increase is estimated at about 750, or 273,750 in the year. Between 1851—the year of the Census—and the middle of last year the population of England and Wales increased from 17,983,000 to 19,305,000. At present it will be at least 2,000,000 more than in 1851, and there is rather a want than a redundancy of hands. How this increasing number is to be subsisted is the problem that continually alarms Malthusian statesmen. In fact, it is by far the most important of all social problems. The parents, as the rule, will provide, and must be trusted to provide, subsistence for their offspring till they are able to provide for themselves. The Government cannot help the whole of them in the smallest degree. It continually consumes and wastes; it never augments; it has no power to augment, by one sheaf of wheat, the means of subsistence. All that we can ask or expect it to do is to prevent interruptions to industry, and to remove the obstacles it places in the way of the people providing subsistence for themselves. Their exertions, and the increase of knowledge and skill which the increase of population carries with it, will be hereafter, as they have been heretofore, the means of practically solving this great problem, and in them we must continue to trust. Each one of the mass is bound to take all proper means, and use all proper exertions, to provide for himself and those dependent on him; and, this being done, we must all have faith in Nature. Wisely as well as kindly she blinds us to the future, and to the means by which she accomplishes her ends, including the continuance and growth of society.

### THE COURT.

The Queen has been passing the interval of the Prince Consort's absence in comparative retirement at Osborne. His Royal Highness reached Coburg at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and remained the guest of his brother the Grand Duke until Wednesday, on which day the Prince left Coburg for Gotha, and proceeded thence incognito to Berlin, to visit the Princess Royal, as, though her Royal Highness has almost recovered from the effects of her late sprain, it is still thought imprudent for her to undertake a long journey. The Prince Consort is expected to return to England on Monday next.

On Saturday the Queen, with the Princess Alice and the Prince of Leiningen, drove through Newport and the surrounding neighbourhood. On Sunday her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, with Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, attended the morning service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, embarked in the *Fairy*, and cruised towards Spithead. On Tuesday her Majesty embarked in the *Fairy*, soon after eight o'clock in the morning, and went over to Alverbank to visit Prince Alfred, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe.

On Wednesday the Queen again embarked in the *Fairy* and cruised in the Solent.

Yesterday (Friday) her Majesty and the Royal family returned to Buckingham Palace.

This day (Saturday) her Majesty the Queen will hold a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have arrived at the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the remainder of the season.

The Earl and Countess of Derby gave a grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary on Saturday last.

Viscountess Palmerston has cards out for assemblies this evening and on Saturday, the 18th inst.

Viscountess Bury gave birth to a son and heir on Tuesday last. Her Ladyship and the infant are progressing most favourably.

It is announced that marriages will shortly take place between Viscount Vaughan, eldest son of the Earl of Lisburne, and Miss Gertrude Burnaby; and also between Mr. G. O. Newton, of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, and Miss Florence Burnaby—daughters of Mr. Edwin Burnaby, of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S JOURNEY.—A letter from Coblenz of the 29th ult. says:—"Yesterday evening, at half-past six, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his illustrious relative the Princess of Prussia, who had gone as far as Remagen to meet him, arrived here on board the steamer *Hermann*. The Prince only remained long enough to receive the city authorities, and half an hour afterwards continued his journey, being accompanied by the Princess of Prussia as far as Stolzenfels." A letter from Berlin says:—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert has arrived at Coburg. As the physicians of the Princess Frederick William have decided that it is better she should not undertake the journey to Coburg, Prince Albert will pay a visit to the Princess at Babelsberg."

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

MANCHESTER presented little worthy of notice, except the easy victory of East Langton over Tunstall Maid, which looks as if the Derby horses were better than the Oaks mares this year, and does not say much for Governor's St. Leger chance. David Hughes will not ride again before Doncaster, as his lameness, so painfully apparent at Epsom, requires close nursing. It would be hard if he had to give up with such a horse as North Lincoln in hand, and still more so when it is currently reported (to the no great delight of Baron Rothschild) that Brother to Sydney is the crack's master at home. Hampton, on Wednesday and Thursday; Newton, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Hawick, on Friday, are the race meetings for next week, which, except for the Lancashire Witches, will be a very quiet one.

Ascot lost much this year from the absence of the Court. The Trial Stakes was a maiden victory for the stock of the high-bred and racing-like Newminster, to whom we trust that the Rawcliffe Company will give every chance. Toxophilite (5 lb. extra), who was very much spurred, just got home before Mentmore, in a mile and a half, for the Ascot Derby, a performance which seems to destroy any Doncaster chance he may have, and shows that a great deal of nonsense has been talked about his not being judiciously ridden at Epsom. The Vase was a wondrous surprise. Mr. Howard's horses, Coroner and Sedbury to wit, have a remarkable knack of mending their Epsom running; and here Sedbury, after being nowhere at the Derby, sent down Fisherman, Longrange, Cotswold, &c., for the Vase. His backers naturally argue that if at 32 lb., he could beat Fisherman, he ought to have won his great race quite easily; and the only supposition on the other side is, that Fisherman's long legs tire against an Ascot hill. Mr. Howard's party say that their horse's legs were unfit at Epsom (and certainly they did look as round as a quart bottle), and that his owner stood to win thrice as much on him as on Eclipse. Hesperithusa well justified the confidence of her backers in the Royal Hunt Cup; Eclipse, who will not be far off the St. Leger, sent down Fitz-Roland, Sunbeam, Happy Land, and Ancient Briton, very cleverly in the Ascot Biennial; and Voltigeur threw in twice with Zitella (to whom another Newminster ran a splendid second) and Hepatica; Ashmall getting his first regular mount for John Scott's stable on the latter. Merryman is said to have been purchased by Mr. Greville for, we believe, another member of the Jockey Club. Apropos of racing, we must call attention to the remarkable opinion of Chief Baron Pollock and Mr. Baron Watson as to "blackleg" not being necessarily a term of reproach, and not actionable unless special damage is proved. Barons Martin and Bramwell, however, wholly dissent from their learned brothers.

The change of the sale of the Royal yearlings from Tattersall's to their pretty paddocks at Hampton Court was an immense improvement. Lunch was laid out in Mr. Ransome's house, and buyers were very resolute; and hence the nineteen, in spite of so many of them being fillies, just touched their 1851-55 average of 220 gs., nearly 60 gs. a piece beyond what they fetched last year. Oddly enough a filly of the unfashionable Loupgarou blood, and which was bought by Mr. Fitzwilliam, defeated everything in point of price—viz., 750 gs.; while the only yearling by Melbourne, who is much recovered now, was second, at 610 gs. The bidding between John Day and John Scott, for the former and the brother to Imperieuse (550 gs.), was of the most spirited kind; but in both instances the Whitehall commission was exhausted first. Mr. Greville's twelve yearlings averaged about 12 gs. more, and were sold under the refreshing shade of a chestnut tree in the middle of Hampton Green. The first three (all colts) which were sold averaged 490 guineas each; and the highest price at this latter sale was 590 guineas for a half brother to Muscovite. Five of the Four-in-Hand Club drove down, and both attendance and weather were exceedingly brilliant. Several blood yearlings will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday, including eight of Lord Londesborough's, one of whom, Leiterer, by Stockwell, half brother to the once brilliant Saunterer, report avers great things. Wednesday will also witness the closing scene in Dorsetshire of the great Farquharson dynasty, as the seventy-five couples of hounds, thirty hunters, and other young stock will be dispersed that day, and then a glorious old English establishment of two-and-fifty years' date passes away for ever. A very excellent portrait of the rare old squire appears in the *Sporting Magazine* of this month.

There are a great many changes among huntsmen and whips. George Turner has gone to the Blackmore Vale. Philip Tocock, late Lord Yarborough's first whip, has been gazetted to the Surrey Union, with James Maiden as his whip. John Jones has left Lord Henry Bentinck's to hunt a pack in Scotland; and Dick Burton is installed at Reepham askenell huntsman, with Powell and Harry Sebright as field huntsman and first whip. Boothroyd goes to Lord Doneraile's. Sam Bacon, late first whip at Quorn, is kennel huntsman and first whip to the Albrighton. The West Kent huntsman's place has become vacant by early death of George Beers, jun., who has held it one season. Mr. Morrell has filled up several of his old Berkshire walks, and intends to have a hound show next year, before he passes the puppies on to his pack in the Vale of White Horse; but Mr. Theobald has abandoned his intention of hunting the Craven country. The horses of the Master of the Cheshire are advertised for the 21st inst., and are said to be a very brilliant lot of performers.

Umpires have been kept pretty busy "noballing" players for not attending to the new rule. Jackson's bowling on behalf of All England has been very magnificent so far, and Parr has not forgotten an iota of his batting. On Monday the two elevens of England meet at Lord's "for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund," and Surrey engages Kent and Sussex at Brighton on Thursday. The rival elevens at Lord's will include several new names: Julius Caesar, H. H. Stephenson, J. Jackson, Tinley, Diver, Willsher, Clarke, Brampton, Bickley, Anderson, and G. Parr play on behalf of All England; while the United will enlist F. Bell, Caffyn, Lockyer, Grundy, J. Lillywhite, Griffith, Ellis, Hearne, Carpenter, Dean, and Wisden under its banners.

### ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Rosabel, 1. Whimsical, 2.  
Ascot Derby Stakes.—Toxophilite, 1. Mentmore, 2.  
Gold Vase.—Sedbury, 1. Fisherman, 2.  
First Year of the Eighth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Bastion, 1. Hop Merchant, 2.  
Ascot Stakes.—Pensioner, 1. Compromise, 2.  
Handicap Plate of £50.—Fractions, 1. Indulgence, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Apollo w. o.

### WEDNESDAY.

The Coronation Stakes.—Sunbeam, 1. Maladetta, 2.  
The Royal Hunt Cup.—Hesperithusa, 1. Kestrel, 2.  
Second Year of the First Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Eclipse, 1. Fitz-Roland, 2.  
The Windsor Castle Stakes.—Hepatica, 1. King William, 2.  
The Fern Hill Stakes.—Zitella, 1. Newminster-Gracia colt, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Gold Cup.—Fisherman, 1. Arsenal, 2.  
St. James's Palace Stakes.—Fitz-Roland, 1. Sneezer colt, 2.  
New Stakes.—North Lincoln, 1. Rosabel, 2.  
Royal Stand Plate.—Zuyder Zee, 1. Schiedam, 2.  
Visitors Plate.—Somerset, 1. Queenstown, 2.

### AQUATICS.

Wellington Yacht Club: The first match of this recently-established yachting club, under the immediate patronage and presidency of the Duke of Wellington, came off on Tuesday. His Grace was present at the race; and it is many years since the reach of water between Battersea and Putney presented so animated and gay an appearance. The *Anglesy* won by half a minute, the *Emily* being second. Mr. Gamberella, the commodore, presented the prize—a handsome silver cup.

The Ranelagh Yacht Club opened its season on Saturday last over the usual course between Battersea and Wandsworth Meadows, the yachts going over the course three times. The prizes were two silver cups, and great interest was created, the shores being covered with people, and a Citizen steamer was filled with ladies and gentlemen, other yachts also being out, in addition to the competing crafts, which were as follows:—*Cremorne*, yacht, 3 tons, owner's name Mr. J. B. Burney; *Zouave* yacht, 4 tons, owner Mr. W. T. Sawyer; *Saucy Lass*, 4 tons, owner Mr. C. W. Greaves; *Blue Bell*, 6 tons, owner Mr. J. Ridgway; *Little Mosquito*, 8 tons, owner Mr. E. S. Bulmer, V. Com.; *President*, 2 tons, owner Mr. S. Gamberella. Soon after the start the *Little Mosquito* took the lead, and the race lay between her and the *Saucy Lass*, and was very good. There was a minute-time allowance, and the *Saucy Lass* eventually came in behind the *Little Mosquito*, but won by upwards of 1 minute 20 seconds, the time allowed her being 4 minutes. The *Mosquito* had the second cup.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Ministerial crisis having passed, Lord Derby fills up the office vacated by Lord Ellenborough. As was expected, Lord Stanley becomes President of the Board of Control. We may be quite sure that this sagacious young nobleman will issue no despatches to be criticised by Lord John Russell as written in the tone of the Junius—to the Duke of Bedford. A more celebrated author succeeds to the vacated Colonial chair. Sir Bulwer Lytton accepts the charge of the fifty colonies, and, as he really got up a good deal of information about Australia in the "Caxtons," it is more than probable that he may not be liable to the accusation which the enraged colonists perpetually bring against the inhabitants of the old country—namely, that they do not know Adelaide from Melbourne. If Sir B. Lytton likes to "work" the colonies, he may find plenty to do; but possibly he will pursue the wiser plan, that threatened by Theodore Hook in reference to some enemy, and "let them alone with the utmost severity." The Colonial Secretary does not receive the Peerage that was spoken of as likely to be conferred upon him, but appeals for a renewal of the confidence of his Hertfordshire constituents.

Mr. Disraeli's "courageous" speech to the Bucks agriculturists, whom he assured that we had been within an hour of war with France, and that the present Ministry had saved the country, has drawn down a storm of House of Commons criticism. Lord John Russell began the attack, but did not take much by encountering so skilled and unhesitating an antagonist as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But a speech of Lord Palmerston was much more telling, and, though the Derbyite champion had a good deal to say about the ex-Premier's indiscretions in the oratorical way, and did say a good deal in a clever manner, the veteran had the best of it. In the Lords the same subject was treated with even more acerbity, and Lord Granville actually condescended to joke upon the name of the tavern-keeper who supplied Mr. Disraeli's party—the Earl discovered that "mine host" was appropriately named "Brag." Henceforth let political orators look at the names of the landlords of the houses in which they speak, or the lords of the land may be called on to note an indiscretion in this respect. Suppose Lord Granville should while out of office ever be heard of at a Fox and Grapes.

Somehow there is an impression that the Jew question is to be got rid of at last by a sort of compromise. The Lords are to be induced, it is said, to see no particular harm in the Commons "un-christianising" themselves by permitting a Jew to take his seat among them, provided no such liability be enforced upon the Peers. That is to say, each House is to regulate the terms of admission of its members; and if M. de Rothschild be accepted by the Commons, good; but, should her Majesty make him a real Baron, he must not expect to come and sit in the gilded chamber wherein is the throne. Anything for peace and quietness; but folk who consider matters a little must be amused at the idea of such a solution to such a problem. Lord Chelmsford ought to move an additional clause, to the effect that any member of the House of Commons who has become unchristianised by Judaic contact, and succeeds to a Peerage, shall perform quarantine before taking his seat in the Christian chamber: he might have an apartment assigned him in the Victoria Tower, and there read up Rabbinical casuistry, to give him a due hatred for the Hebrew creed.

One hardly likes to contemplate the excitement which will be spread through military circles when the exact meaning of Captain Vivian's motion, carried by a small majority on Tuesday, is fully made known to our gallant defenders. He, once a Captain in the 11th Hussars, moved, and got the House of Commons to agree with him, that there is still a divided responsibility in military affairs, and that the departments of the Horse Guards and War Office should be placed under a single responsible Minister. He was opposed by General Peel for the Government, by Mr. Sidney Herbert for the Peelites, and by Lord Palmerston for the Whigs; but on division the independent Liberals carried the day by 106 to 104. The awful and appalling character of the proposed change is such that we shall not be surprised to find the House invited in some way to reconsider its decision. If this be not done, civilians had better look out for squalls, for we doubt whether the neighbourhood of the U. S. C., or the "Rag," will be safe for a long time.

The Atlantic Telegraph is again the topic of conversation among all who can feel an interest in a grand and bold scheme. After a brief experimental trip, "bumptiously" said to be rather a sort of rehearsal than a trial from which it is expected that anything can be learned, the great ships, laden with the wire, depart for the centre of the ocean, and then, splicing their burdens, steam away in opposite directions, paying out and transmitting messages as fast as they can. We can know nothing of course this time until the *Agamemnon* is once more sighted from our own shores, and if she is then receiving messages from her sister vessel the victory will have been gained.

Lord Talbot has proved that he is the nearest male heir to the first Earl of Shrewsbury, created in 1442, and in consequence the title, which is that of premier Earl, with the magnificent estates, fall to the gallant sailor, who commanded the *Philomel* at Navarino. The prize was worth the tremendous struggle that has been made for it, in the course of which the excitement was so greatly too much for the late Attorney-General, Bethell, that he quite forgot the courtesy of giving to his successor, Sir F. Kelly, the title to which he had a very clear right.

Magnificent has been the weather for the Ascot holiday folk. The absence of the Sovereign, though assuredly not its cause, has been much regretted; but, with this exception, all has gone off triumphantly. It may not be amiss to mention, for the benefit of our French friends, who are always taunting us with our climate, and declaring that Englishmen can find their way in Paris only in a fog, that, whereas both our Derby and Ascot races were performed in the most brilliant and delightful of weather, the Chantilly races (the French Derby) were witnessed by shivering spectators under umbrellas, or without them—*quos inumbrelles video*. We do not expect the Parisians to believe what we say about our own weather, though, to be sure, the Duke of Malakoff was at Epsom and can endorse our statement; but they know about Chantilly, and there can hardly be any political offence in allowing that the day was not so "admirably successful" as every thing else—including finance—is just now in France. On second thoughts, however, it might offend the pious *Univers* to complain of any weather: the subject had best be let alone. It was a pupil of the *Univers* that told an Englishman that inoculation was a sin, because it was "voluntarily incurring the necessity of an abstinence from mass."

CRICKET.—University of Oxford v. the Clarendon Club: This grand match, being the first played by the Clarendon Club, came off on the Magdalen Ground, Oxford, on Monday and Tuesday. The following score will show that victory ended in favour of the University:—University—First innings 132; second innings, 141. The Clarendon Club—First innings, 69; second innings, 58.

Kew Gardens.—The Arboretum, botanic gardens, and pleasure grounds in Kew Gardens are now in the most perfect order, and open free every day at one, Sundays at two. The museum and conservatories close at six, the gardens at seven, the landscape garden and grounds at eight.



## S K E T C H E S I N B U E N O S A Y R E S .



A BUENOS AYRES MILKMAN.

THE above Sketch represents a Buenos Ayres milkman going his rounds through the city. The milkmen generally ride on their knees, but it is difficult to show the exact position unless by a view taken quite behind the rider. The corner of the street is accurately drawn; and coming up from the river is seen a seller of fish, carrying his supplies in the usual manner.

There is a very good and regular supply of milk in Buenos Ayres, but the manner of obtaining it would shock the feelings of an English milkmaid accustomed to gentle and well-educated cows. The process is as follows:—The cow, having been caught with the lasso, is attached by the horns to a tree or stake, and her hind legs and tail tied, to prevent kicking and other unmannerly proceedings. The calf is then introduced, and allowed to suck a little, after which the milker puts him aside and takes his place, till the deluded cow begins to suspect the imposture and to withhold the supplies; then the calf is allowed another suck, and again supplanted; and so on till the requisite quantity has been obtained, after which the calf is allowed to complete his meal.

## SKETCH IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF SANTA LUCIA.

There are two large market-places in the outskirts of Buenos Ayres—the Plaza Once Setiembre (11th September) and that of Santa Lucia. The accompanying Sketch, taken in that of Santa Lucia, represents one of the huge ox-carts by which the traffic between the city and the interior of the country is carried on, and also a group of *gauchos*, or peasantry, of Buenos Ayres. The hides, wool, and other produce of the interior, are brought to town in these carts, which take back in return the various supplies of foreign goods and manufactures required for local consumption. Although very heavy and clumsy in appearance, they are well suited to the purpose of traversing a country where there are no highroads, and where after rains there is often considerable difficulty in getting along. These market-places always present an animated appearance, and offer an unlimited store of picturesque groups to an artist; but the effect is likely to be impaired by the introduction of carts, of which some specimens have already appeared, in which smooth planks have been substituted for the thatched sides and hide roofs of the aboriginal machines.

It is possible, also, that in the course of a few years, if the country continues at peace, a considerable change in the mode of transport may be effected by the introduction of railways. An experiment is now being tried in this direction, about six miles of railway having been opened last year, and active preparations being made to continue the line into the interior.

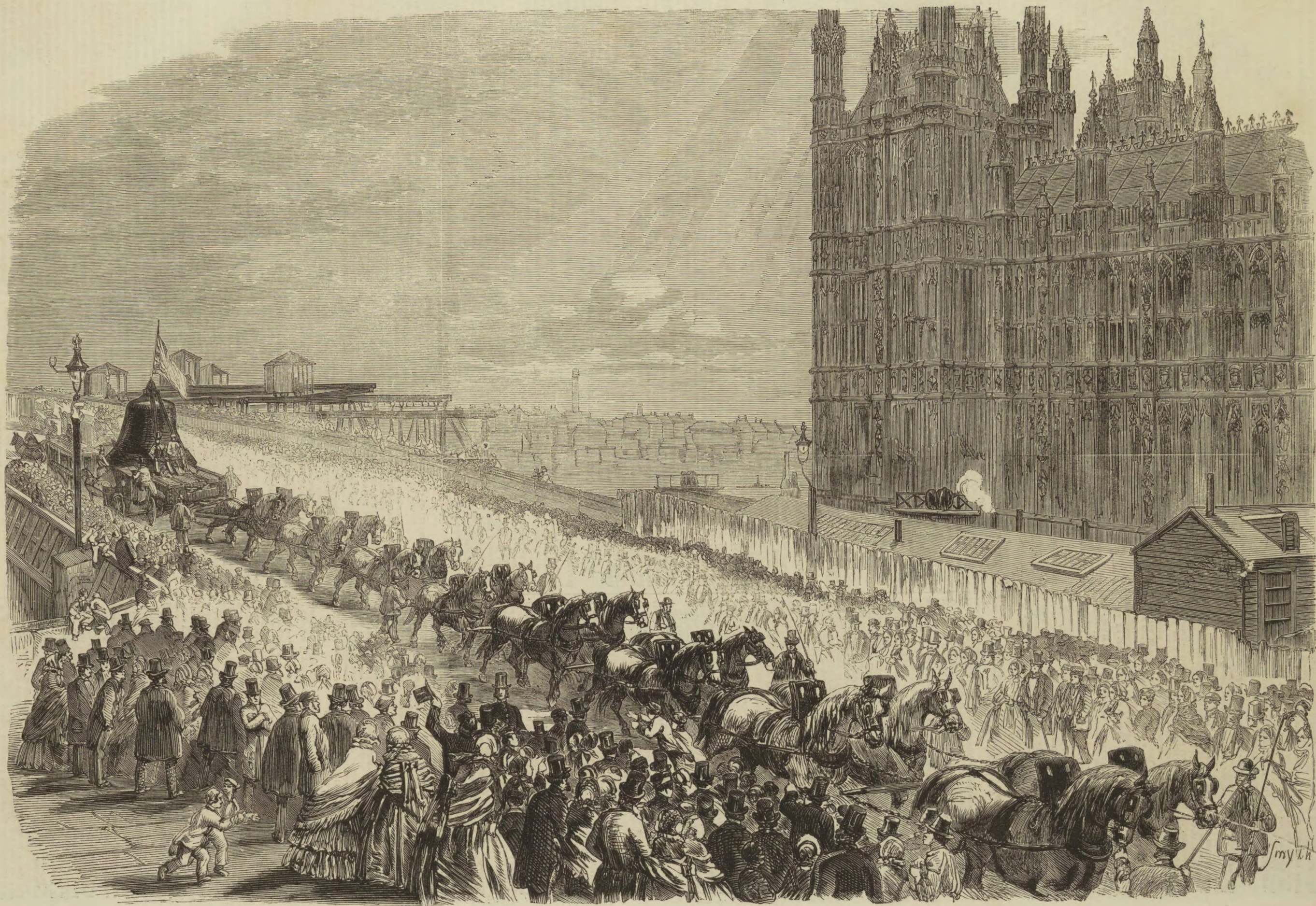
## THE GREAT BELL FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Bell, of the casting of which we gave an Illustration about a month ago, having been dug up and proved to be perfectly sound, was on Friday morning week safely conveyed from Messrs. Mears's Foundry, in Whitechapel, to the foot of the Clock Tower, where it is now suspended on the same framework which bore its unfortunate predecessor. Though it has not yet been struck by a proper clapper, there is no question that the note is far superior to the former one, whilst



SKETCH IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF SANTA LUCIA.





ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BELL "VICTORIA," AT THE CLOCK TOWER, NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.



the vibration of the ponderous mass is so perfect that sound can easily be produced from it with the knuckles only. The bell was hoisted without accident on Friday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, on to the truck belonging to Messrs. Maudslays, the men having been occupied all night in adjusting the tackle, and getting it out of the foundry into the street, where a considerable crowd had remained during the whole of the proceedings. It was then taken in tow by sixteen powerful horses, belonging to Mr. Scott, and passed along the White-chapel-road, over London-bridge, along the Borough-road, and over Westminster-bridge, where it arrived about eleven o'clock, by which time an immense crowd not only accompanied it but had collected to witness an object of so much curiosity. It is at this point that our sketch was taken, showing it as it descended the declivity of the bridge towards its destination.

The bell is believed to weigh about fourteen tons, but its exact weight has not yet been ascertained, and blanks have been left in the inscription to be filled as soon as this has been done. In outline it is much more graceful than the former bell, and its decoration is more in accordance with the style of the building it is to occupy. As soon as Messrs. Warner have tuned the quarter bells manufactured by them for the proving of the new note of the present bell, it will be raised to its final destination. This will have to be done sideways, the bell being rather wider than deep, and there not being room for it to pass up in the position it will hang.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 28.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in the House of Commons on Friday, May 28, appeared in our Saturday's Edition of last week:]—  
The House reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays.

#### BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

On the order of the day for the attendance at the bar of the House of Hudson Scott, printer, and Washington Wilks, publisher of the *Carlisle Examiner*, upon the complaint of Mr. Clive, chairman of a Select Committee, for an article imputing to him corrupt and unworthy motives in guiding the decision of that Committee with regard to two rival lines of railway in which the North British Railway Company and the Caledonian Railway Company were respectively interested.

Mr. CLIVE said he had hoped that the parties summoned would have shown some disposition to afford every satisfaction in their power for the calumnies they had published regarding him, but, on the contrary, he found by an article that had since appeared in the *Carlisle Examiner* that they had reiterated their charges with the greatest violence. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to read an article published in the *Carlisle Examiner* of the 26th of May, when

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose to order. He objected against any fresh charge being gone into until that in reference to which the parties had been summoned to appear at the bar had been disposed of.

The SPEAKER decided that Mr. Clive was in order.

The hon. member then concluded by moving that Hudson Scott and Washington Wilks should be called to the bar.

The motion having been agreed to, the parties summoned took their places at the bar accordingly.

Mr. Washington Wilks, in reply to a series of questions asked him by various hon. members, said he was proprietor and publisher of the *Carlisle Examiner*, and that the article complained of was written by him, and published with his sanction; that it was so published in consequence of information conveyed to him by a gentleman occupying a high position in the county of Cumberland; that he (Mr. W.) could not withdraw that article, but he was willing to publish in the *Carlisle Examiner* any contradiction of the statements therein made that Mr. Clive might think proper to write; that he would not give up the name of his informant to the House, but that he was willing to reveal his name to Mr. Clive in private.

Mr. Scott, the other party at the bar, admitted that he was the printer of the paper in question.

The two individuals at the bar having, in obedience to the order of the House withdrawn.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved that the parties had published a false and scandalous libel upon the Chairman of a Railway Committee of that House; that in so doing Mr. Washington Wilks had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of that House, and that he should therefore be taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and that the Speaker should issue his warrant accordingly.

The motion was adopted *nem. con.*, as was also a subsequent motion that Hudson Scott should be discharged from further attendance.

Mr. Washington Wilks was then taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Scott was discharged.

#### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to the speech made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Slough on Wednesday last, and complained of certain observations made by the right hon. gentleman in respect to the state of parties in that House. The noble Lord also referred to that passage in the speech of the Chancellor in which he stated that, at the time of the accession of himself and his colleagues to office, the question of peace or war was not one of weeks or days, but of hours (Hear, hear). He (Lord J. Russell) was not aware that the relations between this country and any other Power were of such a threatening character as had been represented. The only serious question at issue at the time referred to by the right hon. gentleman was the question with France, the Monarch of which was the last ally we had of all those who had ever sat upon the throne of that country (Hear, hear). He believed that the people of this Kingdom and the people of France in the mass were entirely disposed to maintain cordial and friendly relations with each other, and that hostilities would never again be resorted to between them except upon some most serious question (Hear, hear). He should, therefore, like to know what the reasons were which induced the right hon. gentleman to make his ominous statement in connection with our foreign relations? He also wished for explanations with regard to the right hon. gentleman's reference to Sardinia? He had read with surprise the statement that the question lately decided was—whether their policy in India should be one of extermination (Hear, hear). He wished to know who had ever raised that question or advocated that policy? Where was the intimation of such policy to be found? (Hear, hear). Those statements in connection with our foreign policy and India appeared to him (Lord J. Russell) to be beyond the limits to which a great statesman should have confined himself. As to the right hon. gentleman's reference to a dissolution in the event of an adverse vote upon the question of India, it was true that in the case of a great principle to be asserted or disavowed, it was legitimate to seek a decision from the country by dissolving Parliament; but it was not legitimate to dissolve merely to decide a question as to whether a particular party should be in power; for nothing could be more dangerous constitutionally than to seek to overawe that House by perpetual threats of what he might term a dissolution (Hear, hear). The question of confidence had yet to be settled, and until then it was premature to draw any conclusions upon the subject (Cheers).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the noble Lord, in his remarks, seemed to have assumed that no one in that House had read the speech except himself, for there was not in that speech a single statement or phrase to justify the impression which the statement of the noble Lord was intended to convey. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had said that that House had been elected under auspices not favourable to him and his party; but he had also admitted that they had received from that House on many occasions the most generous support, and that that House had saved them from the machinations of a cabal (Ministerial chieftains). With regard to what he had said upon the subject of a war with France being only a question of a few hours, if the noble Lord had gone to Lord Palmerston he might have received some further information on the subject, for about forty-eight hours before the late Government broke up, Lord Palmerston, as a ground for not answering a question put to him by an hon. member, asked whether that hon. member really wished to go to war with France, thus conveying an insinuation that the question of peace or war was merely one of a few hours (Hear, hear). Then, again, the French Ambassador quitted this country very abruptly, a circumstance in itself of a very unusual character, and from which an obvious inference might be drawn. He might further say that within the last three months a great and satisfactory change had taken place in the state of our relations with France. He had never used nor never heard the word "extermination" in connection with our Indian policy (Hear, hear). All he said was that her Majesty's Government were not in favour of a policy of confiscation, but would uphold the policy of a discriminative amnesty. He felt he was quite justified in stating that the Government had been defeated, he should have spoken with confidence to the support of the electors of Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Rich thought that the right hon. gentleman had made a most unjustifiable attack upon the conduct of the late Government.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said it appeared to him that the speech just delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer simply amounted to a denial of the accuracy of the report of the speech delivered by him on Wednesday last to his constituents.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not question at all the accuracy of the report.

Mr. M. GIBSON said he believed the House and the people had suffered more from concealment of information than it had ever done from publicity.

After some further conversation the matter dropped.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—The House went into Committee of Supply; and the consideration of the votes upon the Army Estimates occupied the remainder of the night.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

#### THE OATHS BILL.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendments in the Oaths Bill having been brought up for consideration,

The Earl of LUCAN moved the amendment, of which he had given notice, providing that "whenever any of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion be required to take the oath appointed by this Act on any occasion other than an application to be admitted to sit and vote in either House of Parliament, the words 'And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted; and that from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the House of Lords and for the House of Commons respectively, by resolution of the House, to determine that the form of the said oath so far as such oath rests upon or refers to the Christian faith, shall for the purpose only of such oath being administered to persons professing the Jewish religion, be modified, and to make such modification accordingly in such manner as to each such House shall seem best calculated to adapt the form of the said oath to the honest and conscientious scruples of the said persons professing the Jewish religion."

Earl STANHOPE, confessing to a change of opinion on the subject, expressed his readiness to support any proposition for the admission of Jews to the House of Commons, but thought that object would be better attained by restoring the clause originally introduced into the bill than through the amendment proposed by the Earl of Lucan.

The Earl of CLANCARTY opposed the amendment.

The Earl of DERBY commented upon the reasons brought up from the Lower House, which he believed were not calculated to convince any one who had listened unconverted to the arguments adduced by Lord Lyndhurst in bringing forward his bill. The amendment now proposed involved some novel principle which could not be accepted without longer consideration than had as yet been practicable. He declared his intention of voting against it, but without pledging himself to reject every compromise which, by allowing each House to determine the formalities of admission for their own members, might close the long-pending dispute between the two branches of the Legislature.

Earl GREY suggested that the further discussion of the subject should be postponed for a fortnight.

After a few remarks from the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Rutland,

The Earl of MALMESBURY confessed that the time was come when some compromise should be adopted, in order to preserve harmony between the Houses. He preferred, however, to proceed by introducing a new bill.

Earl GRANVILLE and the Earl of POWIS having briefly spoken, Their Lordships divided on the motion for adjourning the discussion, which was negatived by a majority of 80 to 88—12.

The Earl of LUCAN, after a few observations, consented to withdraw his amendment.

Lord LYNDHURST moved that the House should not insist on those amendments to the bill with which the Commons had disagreed.

The motion was opposed by the LORD CHANCELLOR.

Earl GRANVILLE suggested that the resolution should not be pressed, but a new bill introduced, giving effect to the compromise which, it appeared, the Government were willing to adopt.

Lord LYNDHURST consented, and withdrew his motion.

A formal vote, insisting upon the amendments in the Oaths Bill, was thereupon agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE "CAGLIARI."—Mr. HEADLAM having inquired whether the two engineers of the *Cagliari*, Messrs. Watt and Park, had been unconditionally liberated; whether the compensation demanded for the illegal detention had been refused by the Neapolitan Government; and whether the Sardinian members of the crew of that steamer had been released, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the release of the two English subjects had been perfectly unconditional; that the question of compensation was still pending; and the Sardinian subjects among the crew of the steamer were still kept in prison by the Neapolitan authorities.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.—On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after a brief conversation, it was agreed that Government orders of the day were to take precedence on every Thursday during the residue of the Session.

SUPPLY.—The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

#### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord PALMERSTON renewed the discussion upon the recent speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Slough. He challenged the assertions of Mr. Disraeli on that occasion, with respect to the foreign policy of the late Government, the state of foreign relationships at the time they quitted office, the negotiations regarding the affair of the *Cagliari*, and the conduct of the war in India. On these points he maintained that the right hon. gentleman had indulged in some mischievous representations; and declared that his charge of unmitigated vengeance and massacre, as practised towards the natives of Hindostan, was a gross libel upon Lord Carnarvon.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER complained that, after fighting one battle, he should be called upon to encounter fresh adversaries. He repeated the explanations already given to a similar attack on Friday night, enlarging upon the open question, the difficult contingencies bequeathed by the late Administration, and which, he contended, the present Ministry had dealt with skillfully and successfully.

Sir G. GREY observed that Mr. Disraeli had been obliged to explain away his indiscreet observations at the Slough dinner. He contrasted various passages in that address with the interpretation since given to them by the speaker, whom he accused of resorting to unworthy shifts.

Sir J. PAKINGTON defended the speeches and conduct of Mr. Disraeli.

Lord J. RUSSELL insisted that charges had been thrown upon the Liberal party in the House of Commons which could not be left unrepelled.

After some remarks from Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Kinglake, and Mr. S. Fitzgerald, the subject dropped.

#### SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded with the discussion of some further votes belonging to the Miscellaneous Civil Service Estimates.

On resuming, the other orders of the day were disposed of.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

#### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

The Earl of CLARENDON called attention to the speech recently delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his Buckinghamshire constituents, reiterating the comments on that address already urged more than once in the House of Commons. He drew special attention to the assertion that on the accession of the present Ministry England had been within a few hours of war with France, which he pronounced to be not only untrue, but the direct reverse of truth.

The Earl of DERBY defended the speech of his right hon. colleague, which he maintained to have been misunderstood and misrepresented. Entering at much length into the various topics alluded to in that address, he reported the views expressed by Mr. Disraeli; and vindicated the policy pursued by the existing Administration with regard to their foreign diplomacy, to India, and to finance.

Earl GRANVILLE remarked that Mr. Disraeli's assertion bore but one interpretation; namely, that when the late Government left office the country was almost irretrievably committed to a war.

The Earl of MALMESBURY cited, in corroboration of that statement, the opinion of the French Ambassador, who had, he said, assured him that the relationship of the two countries had been in a most precarious position.

After a few words from Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, the subject dropped.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

BANKERS' DRAFTS.—In the House of Commons, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Caird, stated that drafts on a banker, made payable to "self" or "on my account," if presented by the drawer in person, would not be liable to the stamp duty.

BRITISH CRUISERS AND UNITED STATES' VESSELS.—Mr. LINDSAY having inquired if it was the case that several merchant vessels belonging to the United States, engaged in the trade with Havanna, or with the west coast of Africa, had been fired into, boarded, searched, and detained by British cruisers; and, if so, by whose authority, or under whose instructions, did the commanders of these ships so act, Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that no official information on the subject had reached the Government. The commanders of all vessels engaged in cruising against slavers had been instructed to exercise their duties with all possible caution.

#### BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—WASHINGTON WILKS.

Mr. M. GIBSON, adverting to the apocryphal petition presented from Mr. W. Wilks, the proprietor of the *Carlisle Examiner*, moved that the petition should be discharged from custody.

Mr. ROEBUCK considered the retraction contained in that petition insufficient. The accusation brought against the Committee of that House had alleged partiality as well as corruption, of which charges only the latter was withdrawn.

Mr. CLAY also deemed the retraction insufficient.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, concurring in this view, moved as an amendment that the order for taking Mr. Wilks' petition into consideration should be discharged.

After some considerable discussion, in which many members participated, the amendment was agreed to.

#### MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Captain VIVIAN called attention to the necessity of more clearly defining the responsibility and duties of the various military departments, and

moved a resolution setting forth that, although the recent consolidation of the different departments of Ordnance, Commissariat, and Secretary at War had to a certain extent improved the general administration of military affairs, a divided responsibility still existed; and that, in order to promote greater efficiency, the departments of the Horse Guards and War Office should be placed under the control of one responsible Minister.

General PEEL, in the course of a technical reply, contended that although the present military system of the country was possibly imperfect in theory, it nevertheless practically worked well. Improvements might be effected, and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but he doubted whether the general organisation of the Commander-in-Chief's department or that of the Secretary for War could be rendered more efficient than they were at the present moment. He could not, therefore, concur in the latter portion of the resolution, which suggested a consolidation of those departments.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST supported the motion, recommending that the administration of the Army should be established upon a system similar to that of the Navy.

Mr. HORSMAN also supported the resolution; as did Mr. B. JOHNSTONE, who objected to the existing system as leading necessarily to imperfect action and divided responsibility.

Sir F. SMITH opposed the motion.

Mr. S. HERBERT contended that, by uniting the departments of Commander-in-Chief and War Minister, the Army would practically be placed under the control of a civilian. At present, he remarked, though there was a division of management, the Secretary of State was fully responsible to Parliament.

Further observations, opposing the motion, were offered by Colonel North and Sir W. Codrington.

Lord PALMERSTON described the manner in which the management of different branches of the military organisation were at present allotted between the two principal departments. The existing arrangements, which he observed had been framed in accordance with the lessons of experience learnt during the Crimean war, had superseded the old and ineffectual system, and constituted a very satisfactory mechanism for the purposes in view. He objected to the proposal for merging the War Office and the Horse Guards, and showed reasons for preferring to leave the Army under the control of a Minister of State rather than intrust it, as suggested, to a board on the model of that which presided at the Admiralty.

Captain VIVIAN having briefly replied, the House divided:—For the resolution, 106; against, 104.

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, the power and influence of this country ought not to be used in order to induce the Sultan to withhold his assent to the project for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. This project, he contended, was calculated to benefit the world. Government influences had been set in motion at Constantinople to frustrate it by Lord Palmerston, which he believed to be derogatory to the honour and injurious to the interests of England.

Mr. GIBSON seconded the motion.

Mr. GRIFFITH, who supported the resolution, proposed an addition by way of amendment, that, in any course which the House might sanction in furtherance of the construction of the canal, care should be taken that the despotic powers of the Egyptian Government should not be allowed to be made use of by the promoters of the project to obtain the required labour from the "fellahs" at an inadequate remuneration by those compulsory means familiar to that Government, so as to produce the effects of slavery under the guise of paid labour.

Lord HADDON supported the motion.

Mr. STEPHENSON denied that the execution of the canal was physically possible, and questioned whether, if constructed, it would really facilitate intercourse between Europe and the East.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD admitted the importance of the question, and its fitness for discussion in the House of Commons. The practicability of the project, or its commercial advantages, were matters not then at issue. Those who undertook the work should ascertain whether it was possible it would pay. But he opposed the motion partly on political grounds, and partly because he believed that the proposed canal might, under many possible contingencies, interpose a barrier between England and the East.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked whether the correspondence on the subject interchanged between the British and other Governments would be laid on the table?

Lord PALMERSTON adhered to the opinion he had more than once enunciated that the Suez Canal scheme was one of the greatest bubbles ever presented to English capitalists. It might not be impracticable; but he was convinced that it would never be remunerative. With regard to the alleged influence exercised at Constantinople, the noble Lord stated that the Turkish Government were on their own part strongly opposed to the project, and aware of its disadvantages. Among other consequences from the completion of the work might be the dissolution of the integrity of the Turkish empire. England was also interested in the defeat of an enterprise which might place the nearest route to India in the hands of an enemy.

Mr. C. EWART declared that the scheme had been pronounced a bubble in Liverpool.

Mr. GLADSTONE protested against the improper and illegitimate employment of political influences to frustrate a commercial enterprise. The House, he observed, was now asked merely to repudiate that obstructive practice, and not to oppose any particular scheme. In opposing the project, the English Government had itself placed in antagonism to the general opinion of Europe. He altogether denied the existence of any prospective peril to the integrity either of the Turkish or British empire from the construction of the Suez Canal; and in any case deprecated any interference, on political grounds, with the execution of a commercial undertaking.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that the resolution seemed to infer the fact that the Executive Government had employed some improper influence to prevent the Sultan from granting a concession for the Suez Canal. Of this supposed fact no evidence had been afforded. If the motion were adopted, it would imply an approval of the project; and he called upon the House to pause before it sanctioned an enterprise which high authorities had declared to be delusive, if not pernicious.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the commercial questions and the engineering questions might be left to take care of themselves. As a political and national question, he maintained that the opening of a more accessible channel of intercourse with India must be beneficial to England, either in peace or war.

After some remarks from Mr. Drummond, Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Elphinstone, and a reply from Mr. Roebuck, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the House divided on the resolution. There appeared—Ayes, 62; Noes, 290.

CHEQUES.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to cheques and drafts on bankers.

FOREIGN OFFICE.—On the motion of Mr. B. HOPE, a Select Committee was ordered to consider and report upon the reconstruction of the Foreign Office in relation to the future rebuilding of other offices on a uniform plan, due regard being had to public convenience and economy.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.—Sir J. TRELAWNY moved the third reading of this bill. Mr. DRUMMOND moved the adjournment of the debate. After some discussion the motion for adjournment was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 150 to 103. The opponents of the bill, however, renewed the motion for adjourning, which was ultimately agreed to, and the discussion postponed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

#### BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

At the mid-day sitting of the House, on the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, Mr. W. Wilks, the publisher of the *Carlisle Examiner*, was ordered to be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms on payment of the customary fees.

#### MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

Mr. COWPER, in moving the second reading of the Medical Practitioners Bill, briefly explained the effect of the measure, which was, he said, threefold—namely, to establish a uniform system of education and qualification for practitioners; to organise a system of registration for members of the medical profession; and to remove all local distinctions, so that persons qualified to practise in one part of the United Kingdom might also practise in all.

Mr. BLACK, commenting upon the various provisions of the three bills on this subject already before the House, urged serious objections to every one of them, and suggested that they should be all summarily abandoned.

The motion that the bill be read a second time was agreed to, as it appeared, by some misapprehension; and, on the further question that the bill should be committed, the discussion was renewed by

Mr. WALPOLE, who reviewed the several propositions that had been offered for a reform or systematisation of the medical profession, and, expressing on the whole a preference for the present bill, suggested that it should at all events be accepted as a basis for legislation on the question. After some remarks from Mr. Headlam, Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord Elibank, and other members, the motion was carried, and the bill ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

Of the two other measures on the same subject, the Medical Profession and Medical Corporations Bill, and the Medical Profession Bill, the second reading of the former was postponed, and the latter withdrawn.

#### PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion that the House should go into committee on the Property Qualification Bill was then resumed, and some further observations against the measure offered by Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Newgate, and other members. Mr. K. Seymour, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Mr. R. Knightley supported the bill. On a division there appeared—for the motion, 222; against, 109.

The House went into Committee on the bill, and passed the first (and only) clause after some further discussion. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time this (Thursday) evening.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

NON-PARISHIAL REGISTERS BILL.—This bill was read a second time. CHANCERY AMENDMENT BILL.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of this bill, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. RAJAH BROOKE.—The Earl of St. Germans called attention to the fact that there had been for some time upon the paper a notice of motion by the Earl of Kingston containing serious charges against Sir J. Brooke, and contended that unless the motion were brought on some steps ought to be adopted to take it off the paper. The Earl of Malmesbury admitted the evils of permitting such a notice to stand for a lengthened period upon the paper. At the same time, if the noble Earl who placed it there would neither bring on his motion nor take it off the paper, he (Lord Malmesbury) did not see what that House could do in the matter. After a brief discussion the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—In reply to Mr. Kinglake, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Emperor of China had not suspended negotiations, and that Lord Elgin had gone northward. It would, however, be inconvenient at the present time to produce the correspondence relating to the subject. Lord J. RUSSELL inquired whether there would be any objection to produce a copy of the demands made upon the Emperor of China by Lord Elgin? The question was not answered. THE PAPER DUTY.—Mr. M. GIBSON gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply on the Educational Estimates he should move a resolution condemning the collection of the Paper-duty, and asserting the expediency of repealing that duty at an early period (Hear, hear).

WEDDON BARRACKS.—In reply to Mr. D. Nicoll, General PEELE, stated that the principal storekeeper at Weddon Barracks had absconded, and that it had since been discovered that he sailed from Liverpool in a steamer for Boston on the 20th of May. His accounts were now undergoing examination. CONTROL OF THE ARMY. Sir JOHN WALSH asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was in contemplation of the Government to take any steps in consequence of the resolution which passed the House on Tuesday in favour of placing the whole administration and control of the army under the undivided authority of a single Minister? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, in consequence of the few persons who were in the House on the division, it was not the intention of the Government to take any steps in furtherance of the vote on the motion of the hon. member for Bodmin (Captain Vivian) on Tuesday last.

THE INDIA RESOLUTIONS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he hoped to proceed with the India resolutions on Monday, by which time he believed the President of the Board of Control would be in his place.

On the bringing up of the report on Supply, Mr. HORSMAN defended himself from a charge brought against him a few evenings back by Mr. M. Mahon, that for two years while he (Mr. Horsman) was Chief Secretary for Ireland, that hon. member could never obtain access to him for the transaction of business connected with the department. He denied that there was any foundation for such a charge, as he had always extended to that hon. member the same opportunities of access that were enjoyed by other Irish members.

Mr. M. MAHON maintained that the right hon. gentleman, during his term of office, had treated him and his party with the most marked discourtesy.

Sir G. GREY, while he regretted that the time of the House should be occupied by an expiation to purely personal, bore testimony to the extensive acquaintance with all the business of his department evinced by Mr. Horsman while Chief Secretary for Ireland.

After a few words from Lord Nass, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Colonel French and other hon. members, the subject dropped, and the report was agreed to.

INDIA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. AUSTIN said he had intended to call the attention of the House to the position in which they were placed with regard to legislation for India, and to urge the necessity of coming to some speedy decision on the matter; but, as he was informed the noble Lord the President of the Board of Control would soon be in his place, he should postpone his motion till Monday.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on Civil Service Estimates, the discussion of various votes in which occupied several hours. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Reverend Daniel Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, has been proved in London, by his son, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington, by his son-in-law, the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., Rural Dean, Vicar of Huddersfield, and John Coles Symes, Esq., solicitor, the executors named in the will for England or elsewhere, except in India. The will bears date 2nd December 1856, being twelve months prior to his decease, and was proved in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, 18th January, 1858. Directs a plain mural tablet without ornament to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and in the Bishop's College; and in the parish church of St. Mary, Islington, London; inscribed with his name; the period he was Vicar of Islington and Bishop of Calcutta; and, in Greek characters, the words from 1st ch. Luke, 13 v. "God be merciful to me, a sinner." Has bequeathed several thousand rupees to societies established in India and in England for the advancement of religion, and also to institutions in Islington, of which parish he had been for a long period the Vicar, and was most affectionately attached to—viz., to the Child's Home, Highbury, for Orphans of Missionaries, 1000 rupees; the Training School, Highbury, 2000 rupees; and to the Building Fund for New Churches at Islington, 2000 rupees. The residential palace at Calcutta, which he purchased, he leaves to his son; but the property and effects pertaining to the Bishopric he leaves to his successor, including the robes, the plate, furniture, carriages, &c.; not otherwise disposed of. To his son he has left his MSS., journal, notes, and a portion of books selected; the rest of his books he has given to the library of the Cathedral at Calcutta; also two silver inkstands. To the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Sumner; the Bishop of Madras, Dr. Deady; and Dr. Kay, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, 1000 rupees each as a token of affection and esteem; and similar bequests to other individuals in India. To Lord Shaftesbury 1000 rupees, to carry out his religious objects; to each of his executors in India and England, 100 rupees; or a ring; to his son and daughter many specific bequests, and appointed them residuary legatees. The late Dr. Wilson was the oldest of the Colonial Bishops, being elevated to the see of Calcutta in 1831. The will of the Very Rev. Sir W. Cockburn, Bart., D.D., Dean of York and Rector of Kelston, Somerset, was proved in London under £20,000 personally. It bears date January 16, 1851, and is contained in a few words, bequeathing to his relict, Lady Cockburn, the whole of his property, and appointing her sole executrix. The will of James Coulthop, Esq., late of Belvidere House, Wimbledon, was sworn under £90,000 personally, besides real estate of considerable value. To his widow he has bequeathed an annuity of £1500 a year, and has left to the Endowed Almshouses at Wimbledon a legacy of £200; the National Schools, £100; and Infant Schools, £50. The residue of his personal property to be divided among six of his immediate family.—The personal property of the late John Croker, Esq., of Ballynagar, in the county of Limerick, has been proved under £50,000. His son-in-law, Frederick Partridge, Esq., is sole executor.

MAILS FOR SWEDEN.—The mail steam-packets under contract with the Swedish Government having recommenced their voyages between Grimsby and Gottenburg, mails for conveyance by those packets will be made up at the General Post Office on the evening of every Friday, until further notice. All letters and newspapers addressed to Gottenburg and Uddevalla will be forwarded by these packets, unless directed to be otherwise sent; but letters and newspapers for other parts of Sweden, intended to be transmitted by these packets, must be specially addressed "via Grimsby," or "By Swedish Packet." By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary. 25th May, 1858.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. J. FRYER, Rector of Cholderton, Wilts., to be Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, with the Rectory of Brighthelmston.—Rectories: Rev. G. Acklton to Hemel Hempstead; Rev. C. B. Cony to St. Aidan, Gloucester; Rev. V. Page to St. Judy, Cornwall.—Rev. J. M. Kennedy to be Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, West Ham, Sussex.

MR. FURZESON, in the course of his sermon on Sunday morning, at the Surrey Music Hall, announced his intention, on Friday week, to preach from the Grand Stand to his friends at Epsom, on which occasion he also "hoped" that he would have a large attendance of "outsiders."

A PHOTOGRAPH was last week successfully made of a shell in the act of explosion at Woolwich-common.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF held a levée on Wednesday afternoon at the Horse Guards, which was attended by a large number of military officers.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE" issued on Monday contains a further collection of papers consisting of general orders by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India. It also contains official letters and lists of the killed and wounded in the several actions and engagements with the enemy up to the 12th of April.

At the Royal Asylum, Brixton-hill, on Thursday next, will be held the annual meeting of the St. Ann's Society for maintaining, clothing, and educating the children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not, on which occasion the examination of certificates of character and distribution of rewards to the boys will take place under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of London.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE gave a high treat to the really musical portion of the public by the production, on Saturday last, of "Le Nozze di Figaro," an opera which unites the gaiety and interest of pure comedy with the charms of exquisite music in a manner unparalleled on the stage. It was cast in the same manner as last season, with one exception, which, however, was a most important one—the appearance of Mlle. Titiens in the character of the Countess Almaviva, a part which afforded a fresh triumph to this most accomplished artist, both as an actress and a singer. As an actress, she gave a delightful view of one of the sweetest characters on the stage; and as a singer she displayed (as in her previous performance of *Donna Anna*) the highest qualities of the pure German school, enhanced by her beautiful voice and the Italian grace and finish of her execution. Piccolomini (as last year) was the *Susanna*. She sang the music (the character of which she had evidently studied with care) with much grace, and her acting was arch and lively. But her personation of the character lacked dignity and elegance. *Susanna* is no ordinary *soubrette*; she is the friend and companion of the neglected Countess rather than her servant. *Susanna* is a lady in manners and sentiment, and the least tinge of saucy flippancy is out of character. Benvenuto was not quite the beau-ideal of the brilliant Count Almaviva, a character almost as difficult to personate properly as *Don Giovanni*; but his performance, especially his singing, was not unsatisfactory. Belletti was a most admirable *Figaro*; and the part of *Cherubino*, the page, was prettily sustained by Ortolani. There was an immense house, and the audience were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of pleasure. The opera has been twice repeated during this week. We must add that Marie Tegliani appeared on Saturday in a pretty divertissement called "La Reine des Songes," looked and danced as charmingly as ever, and had a most enthusiastic reception.

Verdi's "Luisa Miller" will be produced on Tuesday next, June 8th, and will be repeated on the Thursday for the benefit of Mlle. Piccolomini. This opera, founded on Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe," affords telling situations for vocal and dramatic effect. Mlle. Piccolomini, who has sustained the part with great success in Italy, is the heroine, and will find in the incidents of the story many opportunities for that intensely natural and affecting acting which first established her fame in the "Traviata." The music is well suited both to Mlle. Piccolomini and to the great tenor, and the air "Quando lo sere al placido" is said to be one of the sweetest of Giuglini's strains. Another circumstance will greatly add to the effect of the opera. Madame Albini has consented to undertake a contralto part, small in itself, but which in the hands of such an artist will acquire an importance. Benvenuto, Violetti, and Castelli have also parts in the opera.

On Monday, the 7th, a grand morning performance will be given, for which "Don Giovanni" is the appointed opera. In this opera almost every singer of note in the establishment finds a part; and for this reason, as well as on account of the excellence of the music, it is perhaps the best selection that could be made for the amusement of those who have few opportunities of visiting the opera.

RESPECTING the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA we have at present nothing to record; but we shall have occasion next week to speak of the arrival of the great tragedian Bonconi, and his appearance in one of his most remarkable parts, the *Duke of Ferrara*, in "Lucrozia Borgia."

Mrs. ANDERSON, the pianist to the Queen, gave her annual concert on Monday morning, at Her Majesty's Theatre. This eminent lady's concert is always among the most remarkable of the season. It never fails to be attended by the most distinguished company in London. Mrs. Anderson's talents and character having gained for her general respect and regard in all our musical circles. On this occasion the theatre was crowded, and the concert was rich in excellence and variety. The principal performers of the theatre—Titiens, Piccolomini, Albini, Ortolani, Giuglini, Belletti, and others—contributed their assistance, together with the magnificent orchestra and chorus of the establishment. There were, moreover, Madame Clara Novello and Miss Louisa Pynne; together with Joachim, the great violinist; and Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Jewson as pianists. The fair beneficent played Beethoven's celebrated "Choral Fantasia" in a manner which showed that her great powers are unimpaired, and that, though she is now seldom heard in public, she is as able as ever to maintain her place among the greatest pianists of the day. Mrs. Jewson, who is a relative and pupil of Mrs. Anderson, played Weber's Concert-stick in a manner worthy of her instructress. The whole concert was excellent, both in selection and execution, and was attended with the greatest success.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT of Monday last was below the average quality of these entertainments. The programme showed small judgment or research. There was not a single orchestral symphony—a thing, we believe, without precedent either at the Old or the New Philharmonic Concerts. The only orchestral work of any magnitude was Mozart's pianoforte concerto in D minor, performed by Herr Rubinstein; but a concerto has never been accepted as an adequate substitute for a symphony. Rubinstein, nevertheless, played it superbly, and it was the only great attraction of the concert, though its effect was impaired by the indifferent manner in which the orchestral accompaniments were performed. Mozart's ottetto in C minor, for wind instruments, was exceedingly well executed by eight of our best performers; but it is not well suited to the concert-room. It is one of the many wind-instrument pieces which Mozart wrote for the Vienna tea-gardens and places of open-air amusement, and, so heard, it must have been delightful; but within doors it is much more effective in its form of a quintet for two violins, two tenors, and violoncello, in which shape it is generally known to our amateurs. The vocal performers were Miss Louisa Pynne and Herr Pischek, who sang things of a somewhat commonplace description.

MADAME PUZZI's annual concert was given on Monday morning at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded to the doors by the most fashionable company in London. A host of our most eminent singers contributed their talents to this entertainment, which was almost entirely vocal. Among them were Madame Viardot and Madame Persani, both of whom have recently arrived in town, and were heard for the first time this season. There were many others, including Madame Clara Novello, Madame Gassier, the Misses Pynne, Mr. Harrison, and Herr Reichardt.

MISS DOLBY and Mr. LINDSAY FLOYER gave their second concert of chamber music at Willis's Rooms on Monday afternoon. It was of a classical and interesting character. A charming trio of Haydn for the piano, violin, and violoncello, was admirably played by Mr. Sloper, Mr. H. Blagrove, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Sloper also played, with Signor Piatti, Beethoven's sonata in C, op. 102, a work seldom heard from its excessive difficulty and abstruse style. These fine performers, however, gave it all possible clearness. Miss Dolby's principal performance was Purcell's famous cantata, "Mad Bess," which she sang with passionate expression and great dramatic effect.

A CONCERT will take place in St. James's Hall on Monday, the 7th inst., for the benefit of the daughter of the late Adan Leffler. A long list of artists will kindly assist, amongst whom we may enumerate Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Miss Arabella Goddard, &c.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—On Wednesday Mr. Webster took, according to announcement, his first benefit at this theatre previous to its intended reconstruction. The performances were very various, and consisted of "Our French Lady's Maid," "Welcome Little Stranger," and a ballad by Miss Raden; to which were added the second act of "Black-eyed Susan." After which Mr. Webster addressed the audience on his past successes and future prospects. The entertainments concluded with "That Blessed Baby," "Mephistopheles," and the National Anthem. We congratulate Mr. Webster on the results of his benefit, and trust that he may prosper in his new undertaking; we are certain that he will exert his utmost efforts to deserve the public patronage.

ASTLEY'S.—Mr. Cooke has provided a novelty for Whitsuntide, and so far distinguished his amphitheatre from the dramatic houses. The new melodrama is entitled "The White Palfrey; or, The Wild Boar of the Fens." The story bears a resemblance to that of *Pisai dei Tolomei*, except that the victim is not the wife of the oppressor. The fens in question are located in Lincolnshire, and the Boar is a Lincolnshire boar, who carries off a young lady, and imprisons her in his castle, where she would in all probability perish in time of the local malaria, but that she is rescued by a young gentleman of the country, whom she subsequently marries. This tale, with certain equestrian

incidents skilfully introduced, is sufficiently effective, notwithstanding its apparent simplicity.

STRAND.—On Monday a new burlesque was produced by Mr. Byron, the author of the former. On this occasion he selected for his theme his noble namesake's "Bride of Abydos," and made out of it a punning Oriental extravaganza that, well supported as it was by the actors, may be pronounced as decided a success as we ever witnessed. The burlesque follows pretty closely the incidents of the poem on which it is founded. It opens with *Old Giasfir* (Mr. Turner), in his divan, whose rage is eccentric in the extreme, thus to the dismay of *Haroun*, the benevolent Nubian, and to the indignation of *Selim*, the Pacha's supposed son (Miss Swanborough). *Zuleika* was brilliantly impersonated by Miss Oliver, and, in a manner sufficiently dignified, stated her modest objections to becoming the bride of the doctested "kinsman of the Bey Ozlou." It must be confessed that *Osman Bey*, as depicted on the stage, is no desirable match for a young maiden; and that the graceful *Selim*, when proved to be not the young lady's brother, but marriageable cousin, is the far more attractive and likely person. These points, so delicately touched in the poem, are of course broadly caricatured in the drama. We have next the grotto scene, with *Selim* so strangely accoutred as the Cadiote sailor, and now the declared lover of the astonished *Zuleika*. But here the burlesque-writer finds it needful to enlarge on the poet's text. He must bring *Abdallah* on to the stage, and the supposed murdered brother is accordingly restored to life and performs an important part in the action of the drama. His first appearance to *Selim* is a caricature of *Hamlet's* interview with the *Ghost*; but that, being a situation already used up in modern burlesques, is soon dropped, and the more active business of material intervention commences. In all this there is the most absurd exaggeration, which loses nothing in its effect by Mr. Charles Young's manner of portraiture. The catastrophe differs from that of the poem in being happy. *Selim* and his party, as dervishes and wandering acrobats, visit the bridal festivities of *Osman Bey*—an incident improved from "The Corsair." The sportful eccentricities of this scene excited the house to extreme laughter, and the curtain fell to unanimous applause.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On Thursday week the Christy Minstrels gave a performance here, by desire, at three o'clock, which was well and fashionably attended. The programme was substantially the same as that which is nightly represented at the Polygraphic Hall, and could not fail of pleasing a drawing-room audience. The voices of the minstrels, in the first part, are finely harmonised; and the burlesque portions of the second and third parts, particularly that of the Italian opera, are in superior taste. The success of these minstrels is one of the characteristic events of the epoch. However, it has been well merited.

SIGNOR ANTONIO POLETTI's performance of Natural Magic, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, merits notice from the clever manner in which the various illusions are presented. Of the subjects contained in the programme—the Mirror Target, Cards played by Mesmerism, and the Looking-glass Telegraph, were very interesting and well received; and a large number of the company departed with substantial proofs of the prolific character of the Casket of Armida, after two hours of lively and agreeable entertainment.

GOMBERTZ'S DIORAMA OF THE INDIAN MUTINY, which, on its first production, was announced for a limited period, and which was to have terminated on Saturday last, will, in consequence of its success, be given daily until further notice.

THE AMERICAN HEATH PLANTS.—The Messrs Waterer and Godfrey, of Knaphill Nursery, have again opened an exhibition of American rhododendrons and azaleas, in the Ashburnham grounds, adjoining Cromorne Gardens. Nothing in the floral way could be conceived more enchanting than the appearance which the exhibition presented. The plants are charmingly arrayed in groups according to botanical definition, most of them in full bloom, presenting a brilliant aspect of colour, and placed under a splendid canopy which shelters both plants and people from a scorching sun or an ungenial climate. [An Engraving of this magnificent show of plants will be given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS next week.]

MR. AUSTIN MAGGS, the architect arrested at Hereford for writing to the Queen demanding the surrender to him of her position as Head of the Church, has been conveyed to a private asylum.

THE sailing match of the Royal London Yacht Club takes place on Monday next, the 7th inst. There are to be two races, one of which there are three entries. A steamboat will leave London-bridge at nine o'clock with a military band on board, and a most agreeable day's sport may be anticipated.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. F. P. SMITH, INVENTOR OF THE SCREW-PROPELLER.

On Wednesday evening a public dinner took place at St. James's Hall, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Francis Pettit Smith, as a mark of the high esteem entertained for his private worth, and the great benefit conferred by him on the country in introducing, and, by his talent, energy, and perseverance, in bringing into general use the system of screw propulsion.

The testimonial (which we engrave) is the result of £2678, raised entirely by private subscription. It consists of a very superb silver Salver and Claret Jug, each bearing appropriate inscriptions.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., presided upon the occasion, and was supported by many of the most distinguished engineers, shipbuilders, naval men, and directors of steam-packet companies, who have practically experienced the advantages afforded by Mr. Smith's invention. About eighty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner.

The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, The Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "The health of Mr. Francis Pettit Smith, the inventor of the screw-propeller." Those who had been accustomed to watch or study the progress of science and art in their various branches could not fail to have been struck with the singular fact that each step had been marked in itself; that there was nothing like gradual advance. This was so alike with mathematics and with chemistry; individual constantly succeeding individual in giving to the world some new and important discovery. The same remark must be applied to their own branch of science, and among the most conspicuous of those who had contributed to the fund of knowledge in that branch was their guest that night. He was not, it was true, the first conceiver of the screw; he was not, perhaps, the first applicator of the screw; but it was to his earnest mind, his devoted perseverance, and his identifying himself with the idea, to make himself a name by bringing the screw-propeller to a practical application. It was not for him (the chairman) to dwell at any great length upon the importance of that invention, as there were other gentlemen in the room much more capable of speaking on the subject than he was; but this he would say, that none present were more sincere in their congratulations to Mr. Smith. He need only look back to the Crimean war to see how impossible it would have been to have carried it on successfully without the screw-propeller. In fact, it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of that invention on a national progress, and it was equally impossible to attach too much importance to it in a commercial point of view, for he had heard since he came into that room that among the Americans, who were always going ahead, it had been acknowledged that, with our powers of building iron ships and applying screw-propellers, the commerce of the world must necessarily be led in this country. The chairman concluded by presenting Mr. Smith, in the name of the meeting, with the articles referred to, accompanied by some appropriate remarks.

Mr. Smith briefly returned thanks. He could only refer to what he had done in the past as an instance of what he hoped and intended to do in the future, and he hoped ever to deserve the high honour which had been conferred upon him on that occasion.

Mr. Scott Russell then gave "The health of the other Mechanical Inventors who promoted Screw-propelling," coupled with the names of Mr. Bennett Woodcroft, Mr. John Ericsson, Mr. George Lowe, and Mr. George Baxlard. He was sure he was only expressing the feelings of Mr. Smith in thus referring to men who had been fellow-workers with the latter in the cause of the screw-propeller. It was quite true, as had been observed by the chairman, that Mr. Smith was not the originator of the idea of the screw-propeller, though undoubtedly he was the first to set it going, and to bring it under the favourable notice of those who gave it practical application. The screw was as old as Archimedes, who died 250 years before the Christian era. On referring to the Classical Dictionary he (Mr. Russell) found that Archimedes was a great ship builder, that he built an enormous ship, and also applied to it a screw-propeller in the shape of a screw-pump. He believed that the screw-propeller in iron ships was destined in a very few years entirely to displace the great merchant fleets of all nations. There was no country having so much iron and so much excellence in the manufacture of iron as England, and he believed that in twenty years the whole carrying trade of England would be conducted in iron vessels with screw-propellers, and in this respect he did not think any other nation could possibly touch them. Mr. Russell concluded by expressing his deep sense of the obligations they were under to Mr. Smith and those who had laboured with him in bringing the screw-propeller to its present successful application.

Mr. Wethered and Mr. Carmichael returned thanks. A number of other appropriate toasts were also given and responded to, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.





THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.  
THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE FOR 1858.

THE ASCOT CUP.

## ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

THE ASCOT CUP has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Garrard and Co., in the Haymarket, goldsmiths to the Crown. The design and model are by Mr. Cotterill, an artist whose numerous

works all bespeak great taste, great power of manipulation, and an inexhaustible fecundity of invention. In this cup he has introduced a passage in the history of Berchtold, fifth Duke of Züringen encountering and slaying in the wilds of Switzerland, an enormous bear on the spot on which he afterwards built the city of Berne, about the end of the twelfth century. The Duke has dismounted from his horse, which is held by an attendant, and trembles at its propinquity to the grisly monster, which rushes headlong to the attack. The Duke is in armour of chain mail; his shield, on which is engraved the Swabian lion, is suspended from his shoulders; and he waits without shrinking the onset of his formidable foe. Two bloodhounds form the accessories of the composition—one of which the bear has killed, and the other, somewhat daunted at the fate of his companion, prepares, however, courageously to assist his master. This group is very elaborate, and is a work of great merit.

THE QUEEN'S VASE is also from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, and was modelled and designed by Mr. Cotterill. It is a smaller piece of plate than the Ascot Cup, but in its design and execution equally meritorious. The group, which is attached to a veritable cup of very elegant shape and design, consists of a Pacha sitting beneath a palm-tree, and presiding over the sale of his stud, one of which is held by an attendant. The beauty of this group is in no little measure derived from the truthfulness of the representation, the artist having depicted what he actually witnessed in the neighbourhood of Cairo. The execution is very delicate, and the finish of the several parts elaborately fine. Altogether these cups support the eminence of English art in the production of statuettes.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.—The prize selected by the stewards of the present year, which bears the conventional name of "Cup," consists of a candelabrum of silver, bearing five lights, and of the Cinquecento period of ornament. A shaft of burnished silver springs from an ornamental base, whereon is a group engaged in the sport of hawking. A lady, in the costume of Charles II., and in riding-habit and hat, is casting off a falcon, whilst a cavalier, leaning upon his horse, and an attendant falconer with a tray of hawks, with jessies, bells, and a lure, the proper adjuncts of the sport, await the issue. The group is in frosted silver. The base is ornamented at the four sides with panels, the first and second bearing the name of the cup and the Royal cipher; the third and fourth those of the stewards and of the winner. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, were intrusted with the execution of the cup; and the design, which is very graceful and appropriate, is from the pencil of their artist, Mr. Thomas Brown.

## PRESENTATION OF A SILVER VASE TO CAPTAIN CALLAGHAN.

ON Thursday, May 13, the officers of the North Cork Rifles, now quartered at Shorncliffe, presented their Adjutant, Captain F. M. Callaghan, with a very handsome piece of plate as a token of esteem and regard.

The ladies of the regiment kindly consented to accept the invitation of the officers to dine with them on the evening on which the presentation was to take place. Her Majesty's health and that of the ladies present were proposed and responded to, when Colonel W. H. Moore Hodder, having expressed the gratification he experienced in presenting the testimonial to one so deserving, handed over to his gallant Adjutant the gift, which consists of a fine silver vase, enriched with chasings representing scenes of military life. The handles are of the pure Grecian form, and the cup itself is very handsome, and does credit to the eminent firm (Messrs. Hunt and Roskell) who supplied it. The band of the regiment played some charming music during dinner, and the party separated much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Sir Archdale Wilson has accepted the invitation of his school-fellows (educated under Valpy), convened through Mr. Longe, of Spixworth Park, to the Valpeian Dinner to be held on the 15th inst., at which Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, will preside.

We understand, says the *United Service Gazette*, that one hundred and fifty officers serving in India have tendered their resignation to General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS

## MR. JOHN ALEXANDER KINGLAKE,

Serjeant-at-Law, is a member of a family of which Somersetshire may well be proud. His father, Robert Kinglake, Esq., M.D., practised for many years as a physician at Taunton. One of his brothers, Mr. Arthur Kinglake, an active and worthy magistrate of Somerset, resides at Weston-super-Mare, is well known in the west as the friend and staunch advocate of the ill-rewarded and all-but-forgotten hero, General Guyon. Another brother, William, now Rector of Taunton, obtained the gold medal for two prize poems of more than average merit on the subjects of "Byzantium" and the "Crusaders." Mr. Serjeant Kinglake is also a cousin of the M.P. for Bridgewater, whose name is familiar to our readers as the author of "Ethen." He was born about the year 1805, and educated at Eton, where he distinguished himself as one of the "captains" of "the boats;" thence he was transferred in due course of time to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1826. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1830, and went the Western Circuit for many years. In 1844 he was made a serjeant-at-law, with a patent of precedence. About the same time he was



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN CALLAGHAN, ADJUTANT OF THE NORTH CORK RIFLES.



CLARET-JUG AND SALVER PRESENTED TO MR. SMITH, THE INVENTOR OF THE SCREW-PROPELLER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## P A R L I A M E N T A R Y

## P O R T R A I T S.

appointed to the Recordership of Exeter, and in 1856 succeeded Chief Justice Cockburn in the Recordership of Bristol. In 1852, and again in 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Wells, but was returned for Rochester in the Liberal interest, without a contest, at the late general election. He is a Liberal, and strongly advocates many points in Lord J. Russell's Reform Bill of 1852; such as the extension of the suffrage to the educated classes, and to those who do not occupy entire houses, and to such of the working classes as have gained a direct interest in the prosperity of the country by their deposits in savings banks. He also supports the ballot, the admission of Jews into Parliament, religious liberty, and the abolition of



SERJEANT JOHN ALEXANDER KINGLAKE, M.P. FOR ROCHESTER.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. GEORGE HENRY VANSITTART, M.P. FOR BERKS.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. WILLIAM LASLETT, M.P. FOR WORCESTER.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.



MR. JAMES WHITE, M.P. FOR PLYMOUTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



ALDERMAN WILLIAM TAYLOR COPELAND, M.P. FOR STROKE-UPON-  
TRENT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



THE HON. DUDLEY FRANCIS FORTESCUE, M.P. FOR ANDOVER.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

church-rates. Mr. Serjeant Kinglake married, in 1835, the only daughter of John Liddon, Esq.

MR. JAMES WHITE, the new Liberal M.P. for Plymouth, and formerly an Alderman of London, is one of those useful commercial members whom we are always glad to welcome in the Lower House of the Legislature. He is a sound and able man of business, and has been for some years an active and enterprising China merchant in London. He is, we believe, the second son of Mr. William White, of Tulse-hill, Surrey. He was born in London in 1809. When elected, he declared himself in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war in China, and entered Parliament as a thorough Reformer, including the long catalogue of the ballot,

extended suffrage, equal electoral districts, secular education, the abolition of church-rates, and the removal of all religious disabilities. Mr. White married, in 1833, Mary, eldest daughter of Addison Lind Esq., of Jamaica. The poll at Plymouth stood thus at the election:—R. P. Collier, 1167; J. White, 1106; J. Hardy, 622.

## VISCOUNT BURY,

eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1832, was educated at Eton, and entered the army, in 1849, as Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards. In 1851 he was appointed Private Secretary to Lord John Russell, then Prime Minister, and in the following year went out to India as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, whence, in



VISCOUNT BURY, M.P. FOR NORWICH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY  
ROGERS OF NORFOLK.



MR. JOHN LAURIE, M.P. FOR BARNSTAPLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH  
BY JOHN WATKINS.



MR. HENRY WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, M.P. FOR NORWICH.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGERS, OF NORFOLK.



1853, he was sent home on sick leave, and left the army. During the following year he went to America, and, on the appointment of Sir Edmund Head as Governor-General of Canada, he became Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. In this capacity he sent home a report, which was printed by order of the House of Commons, on the condition and prospects of the Indians of Canada. He married, in 1855, Sophia, second daughter of Sir Allan Macnab, Bart., then Prime Minister of Canada.

His Lordship was elected one of the members for Norwich at the last general election, having offered himself as a Reformer, favourable to the abolition of Church rates, and willing to vote for the ballot in the absence of any more certain and secure provision for the protection of the voter.

MR. WILLIAM VANSITTART.

The Conservative member for Windsor, is a cousin of the late Lord Bexley, being the third son of the late Colonel Arthur Vansittart, of Shotterbrooke Park, Berks, by Caroline, fourth daughter of the first Lord Auckland. He was born in 1813, and received his early education at Eton and the East India College at Haileybury, whence he obtained his appointment to the Bengal Civil Service in 1831. Before his retirement from the service, in 1844, he held several high magisterial and judicial appointments. His political creed would seem to be Liberal Conservative. Mr. Vansittart has been twice married: first, to Emily, daughter of Major Anstruther; and secondly, to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Ambrose Humphrys, Esq., but was left a second time a widower in 1852. He was one of those returned to the House for the first time at the last general election. There was a very close contest for the second seat, as will be seen by the poll:—W. Vansittart, 325; Charles William Grenfell, 289; Samson Ricardo, 286.

MR. ALDERMAN COPELAND.

The Liberal Conservative M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent, is the only son of the late Mr. W. Copeland, of the firm of Spode and Co., porcelain and earthenware manufacturers, of Portland-street. He was born in 1797. In 1828-29 he served the office of Sheriff for the city of London, and afterwards became an Alderman. In 1835-36 he was Lord Mayor. Having sat from 1835 for the borough of Coleraine, at the general election of 1837 he transferred his services to the good people of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the Potteries, and continued to represent that borough down to 1852, when he was displaced by the Hon. Edward F. Leveson Gower, a brother of Earl Granville. He recovered his seat at the last general election, the poll standing as follows:—Alderman Copeland, 1261; J. L. Ricardo, 826; Hon. E. Leveson Gower, 760. The worthy Alderman is a Deputy Lieutenant for London, and Treasurer of the Hon. Artillery Company. He formerly supported all Conservative measures, but now classes himself as a Liberal Conservative. In 1827 he married Sarah, daughter of John Yates, Esq., of Shelton, Staffordshire.

MR. JOHN LAURIE.

one of the Conservative members for Barnstaple, is maternally a nephew of Sir Peter Laurie. He is a son of the late Benjamin Snaddon, Esq., of Barrowstones, county Linlithgow, by Agnes, daughter of John Laurie, Esq., of Stitchel, county Roxburgh, and assumed the name of Laurie by Royal license in 1824. He was born in Scotland in 1797, and was for many years engaged in trade and commerce in London. He is an extensive proprietor of Blank and East India Stock, and, we believe, is one of the partners in the firm of Laurie and Marner, the great coachbuilders, of Oxford-street. Mr. Laurie has been from time to time largely engaged in Government contracts. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1845-6, and is now a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, and a magistrate for Essex and the "liberty" of Havering-atte-Bower in that county. He is the author of several pamphlets on prison discipline, and of the "Voice of Humanity." He is a firm supporter of the Established Church in connection with the State, and in favour of a "national system of education based upon the Bible." Of course, therefore, he is to be found among the opponents of the Maynooth grant, and of all State assistance to the Roman Catholic faith. He was first returned for Barnstaple in August, 1854, but unseated on petition. He regained his seat at the last general election, the poll standing as follows:—Sir W. Fraser, 344; J. Laurie, 252; J. Taylor, 150; G. Potts, 179; H. T. Prinsep, 35.

MR. WILLIAM LASLETT.

of Abberton Hall, near Pershore, one of the Liberal members for Worcester, and a native of that city, was first returned in April, 1852. He is a son of the late Thomas Emerson Laslett, Esq., a gentleman largely connected with Worcestershire, and was born in 1801. He was educated at the grammar school of his native city, and practised as a solicitor there down to the year 1846; previously to which (namely, in 1842) he had married Maria, elder daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. R. J. Carr, Lord Bishop of Worcester. Aspiring to the higher walk of his profession, he recently entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar in 1856. Mr. Laslett is a somewhat advanced Liberal—being in favour of the ballot, free-trade, and secular education. He also advocates a further instalment of Parliamentary reform, a revision and readjustment of taxation, the removal of all religious disqualifications, and (though the son-in-law of a Bishop) he is in favour of a redistribution of the revenues of the Establishment. He voted in the majority who condemned the Chinese war in February last year; and at the last election he was returned at the head of the poll, as follows:—W. Laslett, 1137; O. Ricardo, 1003; Alderman T. Sidney, 615.

THE HON. DUDLEY FRANCIS FORTESCUE.

who was first chosen at the late general election as M.P. for Andover, in the Liberal interest, is the third son of Hugh, second Earl Fortescue. He was born in 1820, and was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served for some years as Captain in the 1st Devon Militia. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for Devonshire, and a magistrate for the county of Waterford. He is returned to Parliament as an independent supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, and advocates an extension and readjustment of the franchise. He is married to a sister of the present Earl of Portsmouth. At the election in April last year the poll stood thus:—Alderman Cubitt, 143; Hon. D. F. Fortescue, 120; H. B. Coles, 102.

MR. H. W. SCHNEIDER.

one of the members for the city of Norwich, was born May 12, 1817. He is the third son of the late John Henry Powell Schneider, well known for upwards of fifty years as the head of the eminent firm of John Schneider and Co., of the city of London, merchants; and of which firm Mr. H. W. Schneider is now the senior partner. His grandfather, John Henry Schneider, who was a native of Switzerland, settled in London about the middle of the last century as a Baltic merchant, and was naturalised by Act of Parliament in the year 1769, and married the sister of the first Sir William Congreve, Bart., by whom he has issue the above-named John Henry Powell Schneider, and other children. Mr. H. W. Schneider, the subject of the present notice, has been actively engaged in commercial pursuits for upwards of twenty years, eighteen of which he has been a director, and for seven years chairman, of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Company. His father had filled the chair from the formation of the company in 1829. In 1846 a service of plates was presented to Mr. Schneider by the company as a mark of appreciation of his services. He is also senior partner in the firm of Schneider, Hensley, and Co., of Ulverston, the largest producers of hematite iron ore in England, which is shipped from Ulverston for mixture with the native ores of South Wales, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, &c. Mr. Schneider is also well known as being largely interested in the smelting of copper, and as having been the first to introduce that trade into South Australia in connection with the famous Burra Burra mine.

Mr. Schneider is in favour of progressive reform, and will advocate the removal of all undue restrictions on trade and commerce: he is a member of the Church of England, but will support a measure for the abolition of Church-rates, and will vote for the adoption of the ballot in the election of members of Parliament.

SIR JOHN PAXINGTON, at First Lord of the Admiralty, held his first levee on Tuesday at the Admiralty, at which a large number of officers attended. The right hon. baronet will hold a levee on Tuesdays until further notice.

CONSULS.—The Queen has approved of Mr. Samuel Ward to be Consul at Bristol for the United States of America; of the Count de Delano as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Nicaragua; of Mr. George R. West as Consul at the Bay of Islands for the United States of America; of Mr. Albert G. Catlin as Consul at Prince Edward's Island for the United States of America; of Mr. Thomas Dickson as Consul at Combro for his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and of Mr. John Markham Dean as Consul in the Falkland Islands for his Majesty the King of Denmark.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Therm. at 5 A.M.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.		
May 27	30.483	51.2	42.9	75	5	40.6	61.9	NE SSW.	152	0.00	
" 28	30.411	55.2	48.5	80	9	46.2	66.9	SW. W. S.W.	241	1.23	
" 29	30.134	54.2	42.2	66	6	46.9	61.2	N.W. N.W.	180	0.00	
" 30	30.092	59.4	49.9	73	8	47.1	69.9	SW. S.W.	169	0.00	
" 31	30.480	63.3	50.7	65	8	50.5	73.3	SW. S.W.	196	0.00	
" 1 June	30.153	68.8	54.4	62	7	51.9	72.9	S. S.W.	184	0.00	
" 2	30.155	70.4	55.6	61	3	56.8	80.6	SSW. W.N.W.	163	0.00	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1858

Day.	Therm. at 5 A.M. at foot of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 1 P.M. at foot of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 5 P.M. at foot of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 9 P.M. at foot of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 1 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 5 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 9 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 1 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 5 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 9 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 1 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 5 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 9 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	Therm. at 1 P.M. at top of hill, corrected for exposure and reduced.	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BUCKHORN HALL FURNITURE. Has

ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street.

from £1 ls. to £10 10s.—BUTLER and McCULLOCH, Seedsmen  
South Row, Covent-garden Market, London.

Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

ing was not done.





LAUNCH OF THE PORTUGUESE SCREW-CORVETTE "SAGRES," AT LIMEHOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—STERN OF H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE may be reasons, and cogent ones, why a Minister of State, and the leader of the House of Commons, should not make such an after-dinner speech on public affairs as would not be unbecoming or remarkable, in the wrong sense, in the leader of her Majesty's Opposition; but if a functionary of such dignified pretensions, owing, perhaps, to a want of habit arising from newness in office, should be guilty of such an indiscretion, one does not see why he should not rise in his place and, in answer to the inevitable indictment against him, blushing put in the ordinary postprandial plea, and throw himself on that mercy which, before police magistrates, is usually represented by a fine of five shillings. If Mr. Disraeli had adopted this course with reference to that speech, which no doubt he would have been glad to have had stuck fast in Slough, what a world of virtuous—or that which does duty for virtuous—indignation might have been spared, and how many of the precious hours of the now fleeting Session might have been saved! One is hardly disposed to dwell on that well-ridden topic at any length in this place; but it may just be said that, when Lord John brought forward his solemn protestation against the oratorical vagaries of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that gentleman appeared determined to exhibit a prolongation of the original after-dinnerisms in his manner, which was just that of the wild, defiant speech of 1852, when office was slipping from his grasp, and which malicious people who were looking on said owed some of its inspiration to continued sips of that beverage to which the Captain bold of Halifax resorted after the melancholy end of Miss Bailey. When he replied on a subsequent evening to Lord Palmerston, the fume and the fever seemed to have somewhat subsided; but that may have been rhetorical artifice—If, indeed, the other style was not—because he at once observed that his new assailant, smarting probably at his rival having anticipated him during his absence on the former evening, took rather the bounceable line himself, in strong contrast to Lord John's potent, grave, and reverend rebuking. Of course then it was Mr. Disraeli's cue to be argumentative and specious; but on the whole one would say that both he and Lord Palmerston appeared in this business reckless, and very much like men, or rather politicians, who have nothing to lose and do not expect to gain much. The noble Viscount is politically on his last legs; and Mr. Disraeli is just in the position of an acrobat who may cling to his posturing-machine and perform his feats with safe agility for some time, but who is just as likely, at any moment, to slip and break his neck. Perhaps the unkindest cut of all which he has received with reference to his now more or less famous oration was given by Lord Derby, when he said, with that ineffable laugh and twinkle of the eye of his, that Lord Clarendon's notice of calling attention to the speech would give him an opportunity of reading it. It must, however, be confessed that Lord Derby, in his defence of it, showed that his reading of it had afforded him just the sort of amusement in which he delights. No man, and certainly no Prime Minister, has ever viewed public affairs from a more decidedly comic point of view than Lord Derby; and, as he has always treated politics more as a pastime than a grave occupation, he, no doubt, had a wondrous fellow-feeling with his smart but injudicious colleague in the delivery of that lucubration, which would have been a pean if it had not been a comical satire. On the whole, one would say that, looking at this matter as it will be thought of some few weeks hence—if it is thought of at all—the judicial summing up of opinion would result in a decision that perhaps it would be better if a Chancellor of the Exchequer were to be as correct in his facts as he is supposed to be in his figures, and that in his present position the country expects from a leading Minister of the Crown a demeanour and a conduct which is consistent with the designation of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, rather than with that of Dizzy.

Almost absorbing as this topic has been, it has not prevented the development of other features to the curious, and, so to speak, anatomical, observer of Parliament. Talking of features reminds one of certain expressions of countenance which have been recently displayed by one or two gentlemen of note in the Legislature. In the first place, it may be said that Mr. Cardwell has positively grown old in look in the last week or so. He seems haggard and thin in the face, and, though impossible as usual, shows unmistakable marks of mental punishment. Then it was not unamusing to contemplate the *laissez aller* look of Sir Bulwer Lytton when he took care to be in his seat at the earliest moment of the sitting when the House met after the recess, a proceeding intended to demonstrate palpably that no new writ was about to be moved that evening on his behalf. There was, however, a lurking consciousness about him, which one understood when one heard that he had, in default of Mr. Gladstone, at length reached to the altitude of a Cabinet Minister. He has got the post of Secretary to the Colonies, and he must not be surprised at his being greeted with a plagiarism from himself in the obvious inquiry "What will he do with it?" It only wants the addition of Mr. Samuel Warren to the Ministry to make Downing-street quite a region of romance; and even now there is ample reason for the present Administration going down to posterity under the short title of the Novelists' Cabinet. The mention of Mr. Gladstone reminds one that one night, during the debate about the Suez Canal business, he had to encounter a new sensation for him in Parliament, for he was positively "Oh-ed!" and cheered in the unpleasant sense to a considerable extent. But, if a gentleman will get up at twenty minutes past twelve, and make a long, wordy, and not over civil or discriminating oration, and turn petulant, if not rude, when any one ventures to dissent from very strongly and disagreeably expressed sentiments, he must be content to be reminded that the House of Commons will sometimes not spare its moral rod, even in the case of one of its most spoiled children. If Mr. Cardwell shows traces of the recent conflict, as we have said, it is equally certain that Lord Ellenborough does not look supremely lively. He has always affected to sit in an attitude indicating deep abstraction, and which was modelled on that which the late Duke of Wellington used to assume in his place in Parliament in his latter years. The folded arms, the head sunk on the breast, and the rigidity of countenance, belied, however, by the keen watchfulness of the eye, were copied to the life. Lord Ellenborough, on the seat below the Ministerial bench, still sits in that long-established pose; but close observation would enable one to trace a deepening of the lines of the face, a greyer tinge of the hair, and a languor about the mouth and eye, which speak of real subdueness, and contrast strongly with the factitious repose of former times, which he used to throw off at once by an electric start into one of his vigorous, pointed, and animated speeches. Well, it is a hard trial to the proud man of genius to be toppled so soon from his pride of place; and not among the least of his mortifications must be the knowledge that his post has been filled by such a mere elderly young man as Lord Stanley. If Lord Ellenborough could only have been as practical in action as he was suggestive and comprehensive in his speeches, what a statesman would he not have made! Perhaps he would have succeeded in a pure despotism; but he was lost amidst the red-tapery of a system

which may be criticised, if not controlled, in a great degree by—say Mr. William Williams of Lambeth.

While flitting about the Lords it may be appropriate to say a word or two about that odd discussion in that House on the Oaths Bill. One searches in vain for a solution of the mystery which involves the fact of Lord Lucan having taken action on such a question. Of course every one supposed, when he first gave his notice, that it was the result of an arrangement with the Government, with a view to a side-wind settlement of the Jewish question, and that, tactically enough, the most out-of-the-way person was selected to throw up the pilot-balloon. There could not have been a more remote agent for the bringing forward a subject in which are said to be involved high principles of politics and religion than an Irish cavalry officer, who has seldom or ever troubled Parliament with his talk except when he was defending himself against a charge of being no military tactician; while the selection of Lord Stanhope to follow in the path of conversion smacked also of Ministerial sub-management. However, as Lord Lucan and Lord Derby both loudly protested against any such notion, one has not a word to say, except that somehow every Peer treated the matter as if it was the subject of an arbitration, the award in which had been determined on; and that, if all that went on was involuntary and unprepared, it was the most remarkable instance of Parliamentary mesmerism that one recollects. One would like to know what the opinion of that still keen-witted and almost frisky octogenarian, Lord Lyndhurst, is on the matter, and how much of the abstract and spontaneous unanimity he believes in. By-the-by, why does Lord Derby never lose an opportunity of paying Lord Lyndhurst the negative compliment of expressing wonder that his faculties have survived to such a time of his life? If he looked once at the noble and learned Lord when he said that, it would probably be the last utterance of what Lord Derby seems to think a very genial sentiment.

If the past week had had no other Parliamentary distinction, it would have been saved from historical oblivion by the fact of the House of Commons having performed the somewhat unusual duty of committing a prisoner to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Before now the names of Washington and of Wilkes have figured prominently in the pages of the "Annual Register," and surely there will be found a little corner of that veracious chronicle for the embalming of the memory of the possessor of those two names in combination.

## OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

## JUNE.

No matter what may be the course our several tastes indicate, and we therefore follow—whether we hunt, shoot, or fish—the same subtle principle it is that actuates all who delight in the pleasures of the field. A deep, unspeakable love of natural scenery (often ill understood, it is true, and but dimly perceived by those who, nevertheless, acutely feel it), and a ceaseless craving after mental excitement, form the chief constituents of the sporting character. This man has a passion for the chase, the next for the gun, a third for the gentle craft of angling—all of them having the same motives to action. "Whence arises this diversity of pursuits?" here naturally presents itself. The answer is brief and simple. "It was the circumstances under which they were respectively bred; the facilities for the indulgence of one in particular of those sports while the tastes and habits were forming that determined in each his particular bias." Such are the reflections of one who delights in all the recreations above enumerated, and who, having summered the hunter, and laid down the gun, takes up the rod with a light and jocund heart, or seeks the pleasures of yachting. June is most favourable for these amusements. The London angler has his favourite resort, the Thames, opened to him; but to the bottom-angler the early part of the month often proves a blank. Whipping for dace is, however, likely to be successful in sharps and eddies, and occasionally a fine trout may be raised at the same time. On the great trout rivers—the Dove of Derbyshire; the Aire, the Wharfe, and Swale, of Yorkshire; the Eden, Hull, the Driffield, Derwent, the Pyne, and the Coquet, of the North; the Usk, and the ever-winding Powey, of Wales; the Torridge, the Tamar, and the Ex, of the West; on Loughs Inchiquin, Duloch, Schrub, Corrib, Neagh, in Ireland; Lochs Lomond, Awe, Laggan, Erich, Raunock, Tay, Earn, Lubnaig, Archray, Ketturin, in the land of flood and mountain—the mayfly is now at its height; and happy is he who can get a good station on the banks of some favoured trout stream. Grayling also, beginning to stir themselves, are often taken alternately with the trout. The patience-in-a-punt angler looks forward to the end of the month to open his piscatory campaign against the barbel and gudgeon, while the more active follower of old Isaac will wield his rod, baited with living insects, for chub, roach, and dace. Perch, eels, and flounders yield certain sport; in fact, all the white fish will take freely towards the end of the month. Salmon-fishing is now at its height, and is to angling what deer-stalking is to shooting of meander description. It requires a dexterous hand and a quick eye to raise and strike this king of the finny tribe; and, when this is achieved, the sport is only begun at the point where, in other angling—unless in the case of an unusually lively and strong fish—it commenced and ended. The address and strength required to foil all attempts at escape, the hazard of failure, the anxious suspense, all unite to render this sport perfection; and Wellington after Waterloo never felt prouder than did the writer of this when, upon a memorable occasion, in company with the late respected and gallant Saltoun, he killed a fine Spey salmon weighing eighteen pounds. From the mighty rivers of Scotland let us return to the greensward of England, where cricketing is now going on—and among the games of "merrie England" few, if any, have become so popular among all ranks as this has. Its exact origin is unknown, but, according to Strutt, it may be dated from the commencement of the eighteenth century. The first notice of it which this painstaking antiquary has been able to discover was in one of D'Urfey's songs:—

Mur was the prettiest fellow  
At football or at cricket;  
At hunting, chase, or nimble race,  
How feately hur could prick it!

Whether the game is derived from the chugan of the Persians, the bandy play of the Welsh, the hurling of the Irish, or the golfing of Scotland, we know not; suffice it to say that in England alone, and in her colonies, it was reared and matured, and, wherever our active countrymen have met abroad, bats, balls, and wickets have been invariably introduced. We ourselves, during a somewhat lengthened pilgrimage, have taken part in the game in England, Ireland, Belgium, France, Germany, and Canada. Our first essay was in Totthill-fields—at the time we write of, the play-ground of the Westminster boys; our next was, during the holidays, at the Phoenix Park, Dublin. Our next innings came off at Vienna, during the Congress of 1815, where a chosen few introduced the game on the Prater. We then aimed at a higher flight; and formed one of a celebrated eleven of the Guards and Staff in the park at Enghien, near Brussels, about a month before the grand match between Wellington and Napoleon at Waterloo. From Belgium we proceeded to La Belle France, where we pitched our wickets near the Bois de Boulogne; then crossed the Atlantic, and "went in" on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, where Wolf died victorious. A few weeks afterwards we were run out within a short distance of the mighty cataract of Niagara. The above are personal experiences; but the game has not been confined to the places mentioned, for it has flourished under the burning clime of India; in the wild belts of the Cape; amidst the balmy breezes of

Italy; on the rugged steppes of the Crimea; on many a palmy plain in Africa; under the rocky mountain of Gibraltar; in the islands of the Mediterranean Sea; near the spicy groves of Ceylon; on the uncultivated soil of Nova Scotia; near the iron mines of the irregular mountains of the Mauritius. In England the number of matches is on the increase, and the opening meeting at Lord's was most fully attended. This is as it should be, for we look upon cricket as having the strongest claim to patronage, for it is in every sense a game for the million; it excites no envy by its exclusiveness, and is equally open to the peer as to the peasant. Indeed, we have ourselves seen the Royal wicket of the Prince Regent bowled down by a well-directed "long hop" of a plebeian player; and the Sailor King, when Duke of Clarence, caught out by the brawny hands of an humble artificer. As a general rule, wherever this manly game is encouraged, the humbler classes desert the public-houses and beer-shops; it brings them into friendly contact with their more wealthy brethren, and cements that friendly feeling which is so conducive to the interest of both classes; and upon no occasion—and we speak from a tolerably long experience—have we ever witnessed the deference due to rank and wealth in the slightest degree lessened; if Private Sims is run out by the indiscretion of his Colonel, he is equally respectful to him on parade; and, if the stumps of a ducal magnate fly out of the ground by the swift and straight bowling of the humble tiller of the soil, the same consideration is shown.

While upon the subject of cricket we cannot refrain from laying before our readers the account of two curious matches that came off during the early part of the present century, and which created considerable sensation at the time. The first, according to the chroniclers of the day, was for a thousand guineas, and took place at Montpelier Gardens, Walworth, between the one-armed and one-legged pensioners of Greenwich Hospital. The sport created much diversion, as several lost or broke their wooden walls. The following is the return of the mutilated match of the

ONE-ARMED PLAYERS.			ONE-LEGGED PLAYERS.		
First innings	..	20	First innings	..	31
Second ditto	..	65	Second ditto	..	25
Third ditto	..	32	Third ditto	..	21
Total	..	117	Total	..	77

As soon as the umpires declared the match to be in favour of the "fewest hands" the winners drove off to Greenwich in a triumphal car, ornamented with flags, banners, and laurel leaves, laughing (we presume) "in their (empty) sleeves" at the discomfiture of the one-legged fraternity. The losers speedily followed them, and consoled themselves with "splicing the mainbrace" with grog and grog that had not undergone the scrutiny of the purser, and which left them, to follow out the nautical metaphor, "three sheets in the wind."

The other was between Lord Charles Kerr and J. Cock, Esq., jun., to play a game of cricket—his Lordship backing his servant James Bridger and his water-spaniel "Drake" against Mr. Cock with Mr. Wetherell. The match, which was for fifty guineas a side, was played at Holt Pond cricketing-ground, near Farnham, Surrey. The post assigned to "Drake" was that of tagging out for the ball, the only way, indeed, in which his services could be rendered available; but, as he always caught it at the first bound, he proved himself quite as good a fieldsman as many a biped would have done. The following was the result of the game:—

FIRST INNINGS.		
Lord C. Kerr.	J. Cock, Esq.	
J. Bridger, 50, caught out by J. Cock.	J. Cock, 6, caught by J. Bridger.	
"Drake," 0: instead of "not out,"	W. Wetherell, 0, run out by "Drake."	
we may say "never in."		

Mr. Cock then turned "shy" and gave up the match. The way in which the canine member of "Lord's" ran Wetherell out was as follows:—Wetherell hit the ball smartly for a run, but "Drake" played across the ball so much faster than the former expected, stopped it so well, and delivered it so quickly to his partner Bridger, that the batsman's stumps went down without a run.

## LAUNCH OF THE PORTUGUESE STEAM-SCREW CORVETTE "SAGRES."

THIS vessel, the second of a new class of war-steamers now building in this country for the Portuguese Government, was launched on Thursday week from the building-yard of Messrs. Young, Son, and Magnay, of Limehouse.

The day was very favourable, and a brilliant company attended to witness the launch. Among them there were present his Excellency the Count de Lavradio, the Portuguese Minister, and the Countess; Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Admiral the Marquis de Lisboa, Sir C. De Bathe and Lucy De Bathe, and other distinguished visitors.

The *Sagres* has been built from the designs of Mr. Charles Cousins, under the superintendence of Admiral Sir George Sartorius, and reflects the highest credit on her constructor and all concerned in her equipment, being as worthy a war craft as has yet been launched in the Thames.

The vessel herself is 205 feet long, her extreme breadth is 32½ feet, and her depth 17 feet. According to builders' measurement, she is 1047 tons burden, and her engines will be of 300-horse power, by Messrs. Humphreys, Tennant, and Dyke, of Deptford.

The Countess de Lavradio named the vessel, and the launch took place at two o'clock. In every respect it was most satisfactory; and the *Sagres* herself is a beautiful model, her draught at launching was within half an inch of the calculations. The armament will consist of four 32 pounder and two 68-pounder pivot guns.

Soon after the vessel left the ways the company adjourned to the moulding-loft of the establishment, which was expressly fitted up for a ball and luncheon room, under the direction of Mr. Chayter, of the London Tavern, and Mr. Sewell, of Salters' Hall. Many loyal toasts were given and responded to, and the room was then cleared for dancing, and the festivities of the evening continued till a late hour.

## ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

THE expedition, consisting of the *Agamemnon*, *Niagara*, *Gorgon*, and *Valorous*, steamed out of Plymouth harbour on the evening of Saturday last for a few days' cruise, preparatory to their departure for the middle of the Atlantic.

The new paying-out machinery, with the small steam engines attached to each to accomplish the reeling in of the cable, in case of any injury occurring to the insulation during the paying out, together with the rest of the apparatus, have been erected on both ships, and are now safely housed in to prevent any of the rigging fouling the gear during the working of the ships. Everything, as far as can be judged of at present, looks favourable for the undertaking, and, should the results of the experiments in deep water turn out as satisfactorily as it is expected they will, the successful laying of the wire may be looked forward to with comparative certainty.

Our sketch shows the stern of the *Agamemnon* with the sheave, over which the cable is paid out; the buoys hanging at the quarters are for marking the position of the end of the cable, should it, by bad weather coming on, be found necessary to cut it.

## THE GOLD MINES ON THE FRAZER AND THOMPSON RIVERS.

By a letter from San Francisco we learn that the news of the discovery of gold on the Frazer and on Thompson Rivers, in the British territory to the north of the Oregon and Washington territories, is confirmed by every arrival from those countries. The extracts from Oregon papers which have come to hand within the last few days are corroborated by several persons who have just arrived from the north, and who have brought with them "glittering vouchers," in the shape of bags of gold-dust and solid "lumps" or nuggets, of the truth of their representations. None of this gold has been yet assayed, but it appears of good quality, in scales, and lumps unmined with quartz, and "clean," and is reported of the value of 16 dol. the ounce.

A GOLD COAST NEWSPAPER.—The *Athenaeum* says:—"Englishmen sow the dragon teeth of type in every land to which they carry their energy and their genius, and in due season they spring up armed giants. Here is a newspaper from the Gold Coast—a small paper, something like the *Mercuries* of the Commonwealth, and called the *West African Herald*. It is not yet a giant, rather a mammoth, but the infant Jove is already in rebellion, and he may in due time wield the thunderbolts—a Cape Coast *Times* curbing Accra and civilising Ashantees with printers' ink. Success to our African brother!"

Muffled peals were rung at the parish church of Bury on the tidings reaching that town of the death of Captain Sir William Peel, who died on the 27th April, at Cawnpore, of smallpox.



*FINE ARTS*

On Sunday last (Trinity Sunday) the Lord Bishop of London held his fourth general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, when a large number of gentlemen were admitted to the sacred offices of priest and deacon.

(Had he moved P to Q B 3rd, Black might have taken the Q Pawn with Queen.)

was graciously pleased to desire that a handsome sum should be laid

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	14. Q to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
2. P to K 4th	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	15. Q to K Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
3. P to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	16. Q to K 4th	K R to K sq
4. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	17. P to Q B 3rd	K B to his sq
5. Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K R 4th	18. P to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th (ch)	19. B takes K B P	K to K 2nd.
7. Kt to K B 2nd	P to K 4th	20. K B to Q 5th	K to K sq
8. K B to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	21. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
9. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	22. Q B to his sq	P to K Kt 5th
(Better to have played her to K 2nd; but in any case White must have the King's Pawn, and gained a time attack.)		23. Q takes Q	P takes Q
10. P to K B 4th	P takes K B P	24. Q B to K Kt 5th	K R to K sq
(He preferred giving up the Kt rather than subject himself to the consequence of defending it.)		25. B takes Q R	Kt takes B
11. Q takes Kt	P takes K Kt P	26. B takes B	K takes B
12. P takes P	Castles	27. K R to K B 4th	Kt to K 3rd
13. K R to K B sq	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	28. K R takes P	P to K Kt 4th
		29. K to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd
		30. Q R to K B sq	Kt to Q sq
		31. P to K 5th	P takes P
		32. P takes P	B takes P
		33. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
		34. K R to K 4th	
14. K to Q sq		And wins.	
(Had he moved P to Q B 3rd, Black might			





FANCY BAZAAR AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

out in the purchase of articles. The manufacturers were most munificent in their contributions to the bazaar; the list of donors including the names of Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent; Messrs. Capper, of Gracechurch-street; Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, Fleet-street (who supplied Mrs. Angerstein's stall with the handsomest

ranging the refreshment-hall, and to Mrs. Seacole, who attended the stalls every day, as well as to Mrs. Berwick, of Union-street, Berkeley-square, who devoted herself entirely to the object in view.

1534. In 1541 Henry VIII. held his Court at York, and the cradle was presented to a family in the neighbourhood after a visit to their residence. An addition being shortly afterwards made to the mansion, the Royal arms were placed over the gateway to commemorate the honour of the visit.

The varnish has been removed and now shows the shield at the low end, richly covered with silver, and the badge of the Princess of Wales, also gilt.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Frew, of Waterville-terrace, North Shields.

#### STATUE OF EDMUND BURKE, ST. STEPHEN'S HALL, NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

THIS statue, executed by order of her Majesty's Commissioners of the Fine Arts, has just been placed in the beautiful Hall of St. Stephen. It is the last of the series of statesmen intended to adorn this portion of the new Houses of Parliament. The sculptor has represented the great orator in an easy dignified attitude, as about to address the House of Commons. The authority for the likeness has been chiefly obtained from the celebrated portrait of Burke by Sir Joshua Reynolds now in the possession of Mr. Drummond, and who liberally afforded every facility of access to the picture. Mr. Theed is the sculptor, and has been very happy in the treatment of his subject—one requiring great judgment in its management. The statue is seven feet in height.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CRADLE

Is one of the most curious relics that is left to us of the Tudor times. It is possessed and treasured by George Rippon, Esq., of Waterville; and those who have antiquarian tastes, or only large curiosity, take no small interest in examining the oaken cot, with its carved panels. Whatever may be the epithet proper to apply to the period when Harry the Eighth sat upon the throne of England, it cannot be designated "the age of veneration," if this cradle of his daughter may be taken in evidence as a specimen of the cabinetwork of those days. It is made of oak, as we have said: in length it is three feet two inches, in breadth twenty inches, in height to the top of the ornaments four feet. At the foot is a large shield, with two cherubs supporting the Royal crown, having in the centre the initials E.R. The whole has been covered with silver, which can now be partly seen under a brown varnish. At the head is the Princess of Wales' plume, or crest. Queen Elizabeth, when an infant, was created Princess of Wales by her father, Henry VIII., and bore the badge on the cradle. This has also been richly gilded, with the ornaments surrounding it. The Queen was born Sept. 7th



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CRADLE.



STATUE OF THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD BURKE, BY W. THEED, IN THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

things gratis); of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street; Mr. Daniel, Bond-street; Messrs. Veitch, King's-road, Chelsea; Mr. C. Turner, Slough, near Windsor; Mr. Clarke, of Leicester; Mr. Rimmel, of the Strand; and many other contributors.

Great thanks are due to M. Soyer for giving his assistance in ar-



## S K E T C H E S I N C H I N A .



BRITISH AND CHINESE POLICEMEN, CANTON.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, April 12, 1858.

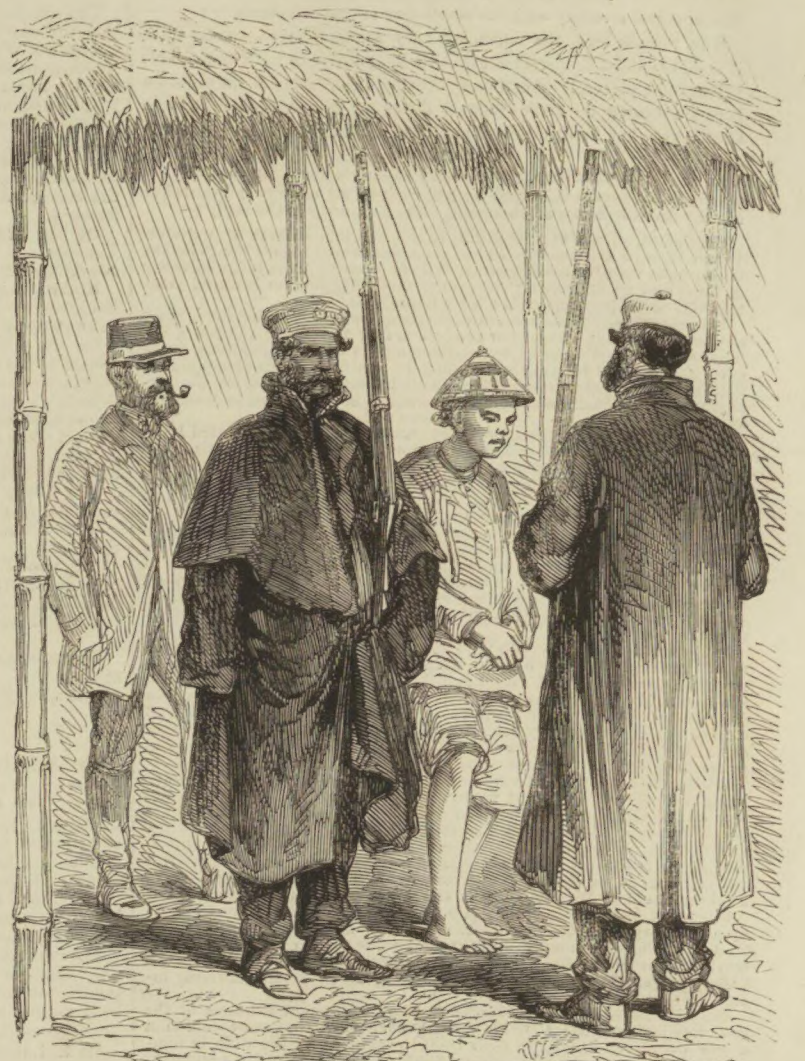
SINCE my last all is not so smooth as could be wished. We give in to Pehkwei more and more. Pehkwei rules supreme. He wished the "braves" to continue unmolested in their fastnesses of the White Cloud. His wish has been acceded to, and nothing more about the expedition has been heard. Some of the coolies of the Military Train have been kidnapped. A few days ago one of them managed to get rid of some of his fetters, and came back to inform us as to the whereabouts of his companions. A party was sent up to the prison, but succeeded only in finding two, but so mutilated about the legs and feet that they could not walk, and it is thought that one of them will lose his feet. It seems that hot wires had been used to torture them. The rest are not to be found. There is not the slightest doubt as to the reason of this treatment. They belonged to us, and that was sufficient, though, of course, they (the mandarins) will swear that they never

knew they were our coolies. Consul Parkes, as usual, will perfectly agree with them, and it will probably be taken no notice of till, grown bold with their immunity, they will proceed to play the same tricks with the Europeans. Summary vengeance should be taken at once of the perpetrators of these crimes. The coolies are under our protection. If they have done wrong they should be handed over to the European authorities. They would punish them in a proper manner, and not subject them to the torture that these brutes of mandarins revel in. Torture ought not to be allowed while we occupy the city. The Chinese ought to feel the benefit of a Christian and humane Government; they ought to be made to see the difference between their own mandarins and the Europeans in authority, or else our rule, instead of being of benefit to them, will only make them detest the Fanqui more than before. The Chinaman does not much care who governs him so long as he is allowed to make his dollars in peace; and, certainly, he would prefer a firm and just rule to that of the despotic mandarin to

whom he kowtows more through abject fear than any other impulse. But give him "a thumb, and he will want the whole arm," as the proverb goes. With Asiatics there must be no milk-and-water Government: firmness is the thing.

The coolies are in great fear of the mandarins. A few nights ago a report was current that 10,000 Cantonese would attack the Examination Hall, where the coolies live. Of course great preparations took place in the shape of loading revolvers and doubling the sentries, and we retired prepared; but the night passed off without anything except the customary stealing of wood. Some robberies having taken place—among others the stealing of an officer's sword out of his room whilst he was asleep—it has been thought advisable to level some of the numerous cells, amounting to nearly 8000, near the officers' quarters, and which afforded shelter for any amount of Cantonese.

It is a very amusing sight to see the tent lascars and Bengal sepoys getting their heads and faces shaved by the barber boys who come for



BENGAL SEPOY SENTRIES, GOVERNMENT LANDING-PLACE, CANTON.



COOLIES MUSTERING, SOUTH WALL, CANTON.



the coolies; but still more amusing is it to see the sepoy in very light clothing, with a pair of huge-looking ammunition-boots.

I have sketched a portion of the south wall, with the coolies mustering, and likewise of the south-east angle. The walls are mostly garrisoned by the 70th B. N. Infantry, and very fine-looking fellows they are, but there is rather a ferocious look about their black eyes that contrast strongly with the small eyes of the Celestials.

The reports from the north are very contradictory: among them it is said that the Emperor refers the Plenipotentiaries to Canton—"No belongee he pigeon." Another report states that some of the garrison here are wanted up there; but all these, of course, are not authenticated yet; but I suppose next mail we shall hear something definite.

Of the policy that has dictated Lord Elgin's actions up to this time we are in a measure informed by his reply to an address presented to him by the merchants of Shanghai. The following is the reply:—

Gentlemen,—I am very thankful to you for this address of welcome. I trust that the kindness which has prompted it will induce you to favour me with the valuable aid of your experience to enable me to judge correctly of the causes which have contributed to give Shanghai its eminent position among the ports opened to trade with China.

It is satisfactory to me to learn that you approve of what has taken place at Canton, and that I have your good wishes for the future success of my mission. I should respond but indifferently to these expressions of regard if I were to refrain from stating to you frankly the principles on which I have hitherto proceeded, and still intend to proceed, in the discharge of duties that have reference to matters in which you have so deep an interest.

In furnishing instructions for my guidance when I was appointed High Commissioner in China, her Majesty's Government saw fit to intrust me with a wide discretion. Circumstances, however, as you probably know, which were altogether unforeseen at the time when those instructions were framed, rendered them in some degree inapplicable, and thus materially enlarged the discretion originally confided to me.

I found myself, accordingly, on my arrival in this country, compelled to act in a great measure on my own judgment. I accepted this task, as in duty bound, without hesitation, but not, I hope, without a due sense of the responsibility attaching to an agent who, in a distant land, beyond the reach of advice, and in circumstances of unusual difficulty, finds himself the guardian of the good name and interests of a great Christian nation.

In my communications with the functionaries of the Chinese Government I have been guided by two simple rules of action. I have never preferred a demand which I did not believe to be both moderate and just, and from a demand so preferred I have never receded. These principles dictated the policy which resulted in the capture and occupation of Canton. The same principles will be followed by me with the same determination to their results if it should be necessary to repeat the experiment in the vicinity of the capital of the Emperor of China.

It is a matter for me of the highest gratification to know that in pursuing this policy of combined moderation and firmness I can count not only on the hearty co-operation and active support of the representative of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, but also on the good-will and sympathy of the representatives of other great and powerful nations interested with ourselves in extending the area of Christian civilisation, and multiplying those commercial ties which are destined to bind the East and West together in the bonds of mutual advantage.

One word, gentlemen, in conclusion, as to the parts which we have respectively to play in this important work, and more especially with reference to the last sentence of your address, in which you express the trust that the result of my exertions may be "more fully to develop the vast resources of China, and to extend among the people the elevating influences of a higher civilisation."

The expectations held out to British manufacturers at the close of the last war between Great Britain and China, when they were told that a new world was opened to their trade so vast that all the mills in Lancashire could not make stocking stuff sufficient for one of its provinces, have not been realised; and I am of opinion that, when force and diplomacy shall have done all that they can legitimately effect, the work which has to be accomplished in China will be but at its commencement.

When the barriers which prevent free access to the interior of the country shall have been removed, the Christian civilisation of the West will find itself face to face, not with barbarism, but with an ancient civilisation in many respects effete and imperfect, but in others not without claims to our sympathy and respect. In the rivalry which will then ensue Christian civilisation will have to win its way among a sceptical and ingenious people by making it manifest that a faith which reaches to heaven furnishes better guarantees for public and private morality than one which does not rise above the earth.

At the same time the machine-facturing West will be in presence of a population the most universally and laboriously manufacturing of any on the earth. It can achieve victories in the contest in which it will have to engage only by proving that physical knowledge and mechanical skill applied to the arts of production are more than a match for the most persevering efforts of unscientific industry.

This is the task which is before you, and towards the accomplishment of which, within the sphere of my duty, I shall rejoice to co-operate.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided over the anniversary festival of the above society at the London Tavern on Friday (last week), supported by Lord William Lennox, Sir R. Murchison, Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., Alderman Wire, Mr. E. James, Q.C.; Messrs. R. Bell, H. Bohn, Clowes, Bradbury, Hall, Rev. J. M. Bellevue, &c. After the usual loyal toasts, the illustrious chairman proposed "The Army and Navy," calling upon Lord William Lennox to return thanks for a profession in which he had formerly served. His Lordship, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the army were proud of being under the command of his Royal Highness, and his Royal Highness was proud of the army. They had witnessed the Duke's military career—he had never allowed his position as a Prince to interfere with his duty as a soldier. He had been justly called the soldier's friend, and richly did he merit the appellation, for not only had he led them on to glory, but had shared their deprivations, had sympathised with their sufferings, and lamented over the rude graves of many a humble warrior. If the Duke had evinced strong feeling at the havoc made in his own ranks, he could reply in the words of Shakespeare—"Yes, I will bear it like a man, but I must feel it like a man." The Rev. J. M. Bellevue, in returning thanks for "The Church," entered at some length into the origin of printing. The Duke then proposed the toast of the evening, "The Printers' Pension Society," and gave a most lucid statement of its object, and state of funds. After the health of the Chairman had been given and responded to, Mr. Edwin James, in a most humorous speech, proposed the health of Mr. Herbert Ingram and the members of the House of Commons, who, he said, were greatly indebted to the reporters and printers. The learned gentleman regretted that only one member was present, and concluded by paying a high compliment to Mr. Herbert Ingram for his unwearied zeal in the House, and for his liberality, integrity, and industry, which had raised him to a most prominent position. Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., replied in an excellent speech, in which he stated his determination to do all in his power, both in and out of Parliament, to merit the eulogiums which had been passed upon him. Lord W. Lennox was then called upon to propose "The Bar," and his Lordship, with much point and good humour, retorted upon the learned Queen's Counsel on the presence of only one barrister, who, he reminded the company, were quite as much indebted to the reporters for condensing and improving their speeches as the members of the Legislature. After paying Mr. Edwin James a just compliment, he gave "The Bar," the greatest defender and supporter of Liberty, standing up equally for the rights of the Crown and the liberties of the people—defending both, and preserving the liberties of all, setting our happy Constitution an example and pattern to the world. Mr. E. James admitted the justness of the noble Lord's retort, and expressed the thanks of the legal profession for the compliment paid them. Mr. Alderman Wire gave "The Press," acknowledged by Mr. W. Jerrold; and Mr. Bell, "The Stage," responded to by Mr. Keeley in a most amusing speech. Caxton's memory received ample justice from the Rev. J. M. Bellevue; and, at eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness, attended by his Aid-de-Camp and Lord Wm. Lennox, left the hall of the London Tavern amidst enthusiastic cheers. Subscriptions to the amount of £650 were announced. This sum included £20 by the Duke of Cambridge; £115 contributed by the operative printers; and £110 collected by Mr. R. H. Foster, one of the stewards, in redemption of a promise made at the previous festival that he would on this occasion increase the funds of the society by at least £50.

**COMPOSITORS' LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.**—This institution, at Raquet-court, Fleet-street, was established about two years and a half ago by the compositors of London; and, assisted by many donations of books from different persons (amongst them his Royal Highness the Prince Consort), they can now boast of a library of no mean pretensions, yet there is ample margin for further progress; nor are the men unmindful of the fact, for they liberally subscribe to its annual increase. In no way can authors and others, who are so much interested in the compositors' labour, better show their appreciation of an effort like this than by contributing any books for which they may have no immediate want, whether their own works or those of others. Amongst those who have recently sent donations to the library are Mr. B. Disraeli and the Dean of Westminster. As an illustration of the appreciation of the institution by the men themselves, we may mention that the large number of 1000 vols. are always in circulation; and that the librarian is called upon to change as many as from 90 to 100 per day. The reading-rooms are also daily attended by a numerous body of readers, for whom most of the daily and weekly papers are provided, as well as a large number of the better sort of magazines and other periodicals, both weekly and monthly.

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

### FOREIGN OFFICE DESPATCH.

The following telegram from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt was received at the Foreign Office on Sunday evening:—

ALEXANDRIA, May 26, 1858.

The steamer *Ganges* arrived at Suez yesterday, with Bombay dates to the 9th instant.

General Walpole, with the heavy column from Lucknow, reached Futtighurh on 27th April, where he was met by the Commander-in-Chief. Three other columns are to join as they advance on Bareilly, which is expected to be invested about the 10th instant.

General Walpole's division, on the 15th April, made an unsuccessful attack on the Fort of Rows, which was attended with considerable loss—four officers, including Brigadier Adrian Hope, and about a hundred men, having fallen. Our troops were obliged to retire, but the enemy evacuated the fort in the night, and the column moved forward.

On the 22nd a large body of rebels was encountered opposite Kanouje, and was dispersed with loss of four guns, their camp, and 500 or 600 killed.

Koor Sing, with about 2000 rebels, although hotly pursued by Brigadier Douglas, crossed the Ganges on the 5th of April, and arrived at Jagespore on the 22nd.

On the following day a force of 300 men, under Captain Le Grand, which advanced from Arrah, having followed the enemy into the jungle, was defeated—133 men and 3 officers killed.

Body (?) was taken by General Whitlock on the 19th April, after an engagement in which the enemy lost 500 men and four guns.

Sir H. Rose left Jhansi on the 27th, and expected, first, to be joined by General Whitlock, and then to fight the Rane's army, 12,000 strong, encamped at Koochin, advance of Calpee.

The Kotah force has gone into quarters, with the exception of a small brigade ordered to proceed to Sir H. Rose's rear.

General Penny is moving now from the Ganges to assail Calpee from the east.

Brigadier Johns, of the 60th Rifles, has been successful in reaching Moradad on 25th April, after three actions, and the capture of Rujee-dabad and Nujesna.

Sir W. Peel died at Cawnpore, on the 27th April, of smallpox.

GREEN.

This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by steamer *Euzine*, at 7.46 a.m.

G. S.

### EAST INDIA HOUSE DESPATCH.

The following message, dated Malta, has been received at the India House:—

TO J. K. DICKINSON, ESQ., EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Matters appear to be progressing satisfactorily in Oude. A number of principal talookdars have made their submission to the Chief Commissioner, either personally or by their representatives, and the settlement of the country around Lucknow is being rapidly made.

The rebel Moulvie and the mother of the puppet King are said to have abandoned Datsowil (?), where they had taken refuge, and to have fled into the Baraeta Pergunnah, beyond the Gogra.

The main body of the Goorkahs is proceeding to Nepal, via Fyzabad, which is held by Maun Sing, with 2000 men and two guns, and the Goorkahs do not expect any opposition. Jung Bahadur, with his body guard, has already passed through Goruckpore.

### BENARES DIVISION.

Sir E. Lugard reached Azimghur on the 15th, and the rebels were driven out of the city on the 17th. They fled in several parties towards the Gogra and Ganges, and the pursuing columns captured several guns and much ammunition and baggage, abandoned by the rebels in their flight. Koor Sing, assisted by the villagers, outstripped Brigadier Douglas, who was pursuing him, and, crossing the Ganges at Shahpoor on the 21st, made for Kughdespoor. His subsequent proceedings will be noticed under the head of Bengal.

An action with the rebels under Mahomed Hossein and Colonel Rowcroft's force took place near Amorha, in the Goruckpore district, on the 17th of April. The enemy were defeated, and pursued to their intrenchments, losing one gun and about 100 men. The Yeomanry Cavalry behaved exceedingly well. Their loss was Cornet Troup and one private killed, four officers and seventeen men wounded.

### ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

General Whitlock arrived at Budaon on the 19th of April, having at Bhoragurh defeated the Nawab, who fled precipitately. General Whitlock captured four guns, and took possession of the city and palace of the Nawab. Eight guns were afterwards by the rebels and taken. Our loss, one officer, Lieutenant Colbeck, 3rd Madras Europeans, killed; two officers wounded.

It is reported from Calpee that Tania Topee, the Rane of Jhansi, and the Rajahs of Shahpur and Campoor, with 7000 men and five guns, are encamped at Kooch (?), to oppose Sir Hugh Rose.

The Rao Sahib, with 1000 men and the relics of the Banda Nawab's force, is at Jubulpore, with three guns, to oppose General Whitlock at Calpee, where there are 2000 men and three guns.

General Whitlock is still at Banda.

There is nothing of importance to report from the Agra and Meerut divisions.

### ROHILCUND DIVISION.

Colonel Jones's column was at Mahadabad on the 26th, having apparently experienced little opposition.

Majoo Khan, a rebel leader of some note, was seized by Captain Angelo, of Coke's Rifles. Twenty-eight guns have been captured by this column since it left Roorkee; six of these were taken on the 17th near Nagul, nine on the 18th, in the fort of Nujeebabad; and ten on 22nd, at Nugeenah.

Brigadier-General Walpole's division defeated the rebels on the 22nd of April; four guns were taken, and their baggage, camp equipage, &c., captured at Allygunj, after a long pursuit. The Ramunga has thus been turned, and the brigade at Allygunj secured for the passage of the siege train.

In an attack of the fort of Rooca (?), some days previous to this action, Brigadier Adrian Hope and three other officers were killed.

Brigadier Penny's brigade crossed the Ganges at Macoeles on the 27th of April, and will probably proceed towards Baudon, joining the Commander-in-Chief before he reaches Bareilly.

### BENGAL—ARRAH.

A party consisting of 250 Europeans, 150 Sikhs, with two mountain-train howitzers, from Arrah, under the command of Captain Le Grand, attacked Koor Sing near Indre Espore (Jugdespoor ?), on the 23rd of April. They were repulsed with the loss of three officers—Captain Le Grand, Lieutenant Massey, and Dr. Clerk, of her Majesty's 35th Regiment, and a large number of men. The two guns were spiked and abandoned.

Sir E. Lugard had since crossed the Ganges.

The Shannon Naval Brigade, which was returning to Calcutta, has been stopped at Tassessan and Shergotty, and the Indian Naval Brigade has moved to Patna.

Koor Sing's force, by the latest accounts, was intrenching itself at Jung Deespoor (Jugdespoor ?). Koor Sing himself was wounded in forcing his way to Jung Deespoor, and is now said to have died from the effects of his wounds.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, Malta, May 30, 1858.

VINCENT G. MONTANARO.

### SUPPLEMENT.

To Mr. Secretary Edmonstone.

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

### ROHILCUND.

The Commander-in-Chief joined General Walpole's division on the 27th of April, and entered Shahjehanpoor without opposition on the 30th. The people who had deserted the town were passed returning as the column advanced towards Azumtee.

Brigadier Pennefather attacked the rebels on the 30th of April, about ten miles from Budaon, and defeated them, taking several guns.

### CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

A party of rebels, about 1000 strong, surprised the police and the Tehsildar establishment on the 2nd of May. The Tehsildar was wounded, and a small amount of treasure lost.

### PUNJAB.

Rusoolabad has again been threatened.

The field force under General Sir Sidney Cotton attacked and burnt Tanita on the 25th of April. The rebel chief of that place suffered

great loss in property: about twenty of his followers were killed and wounded in the attack. There was no loss on our side.

One of the new Punjab regiments under Lieutenant Thelwell distinguished itself greatly.

H. R. ANDERSON, Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, May 8.

Malta, May 30.

V. G. MONTANARO.

SUNDAY, May 30, 8.15 p.m.—Received the following message, dated Malta:—

FROM H. R. ANDERSON, ESQ., TO J. D. DICKINSON, ESQ., EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The first brigade of Sir H. Rose's force left Jhansi on the 26th of April for Calpee. A report has been received by electric telegraph that he met and defeated the rebels at Kooch. Sir H. Rose will effect a junction with General Whitlock before attacking Calpee.

On the 25th of April the Rane of Jhansi was executed at Jhansi.

### RAJPOOTANA.

A strong brigade under Colonel Smith left Kotah on April 26 to co-operate with Sir H. Rose, and protect that officer's rear.

The disarming in Guzerat proceeds successfully.

Preparations are in progress for carrying out the measure in Cam-

bay. The insurgent Bheels and Mearamees, after their defeat at Amba Panee on April 11, fled across the Nerbudda, and are being followed up by the Sutpoora field force.

The Sawan Dessayes have come into the Sawunt Warree territory with few followers, and are hiding in the jungles.

Bombay, May 8.

Malta, May 30.

V. MONTANARO.

**REINFORCEMENTS OF QUEEN'S TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—Orders were on Saturday last received at the East India House, from the Horse Guards, for a sufficient amount of tonnage to be immediately taken up by the Honourable East India Company for the conveyance of the following reinforcements to India, to the number of upwards of 5000 men of all ranks, selected from the depôts of the various cavalry and infantry corps the head-quarters of whose regiments are now serving in India, the authorities having decided on making a considerable augmentation in the number of British troops serving in India—viz.: for Calcutta, 2350; for Bombay, 1130 men; for Madras, 320; and for Kurrachee, 790 men. The reinforcements are all to embark between the 24th of June and the 2nd of July.

**A NEW "BUSBY" FOR THE ARMY.**—The Duke of Cambridge went on Saturday last to Sheerness to inspect the garrison and fortifications of that place. While on parade his Royal Highness requested one of the corporals to take off his cap, technically called a Busby. He called the attention of his staff and the Colonel Commandant to its weight, and to the hard material of which it is made, and informed the Colonel and staff that he was glad to say a far more flexible material had been discovered, and that the new Busby which he intended to introduce would only be about one-third the weight of the present ones in use.

**NIAGARA.**—The sublimity of this stupendous waterfall is attested by the voice of mankind, but perhaps to a close observation majestic beauty rather than sublimity would appear to be its distinguished characteristic. Its multitudinous waters, crested like the war-horse as they advance to the brink, then solid as marble, in their downward impetuosity, fall like a curtain, and lack that terrible energy of aggressive violence which clothes with horror many of the Alpine cataracts. But the beauty of the scene cannot be painted by colour or by words. On a day when the sun is in his strength, and the clouds scudding, it is an exquisite delight to watch where the waters are broken by the projecting rock, and see the cloud-like masses of maddened foam changing from snow to emerald, and from emerald to snow, bursting showers of jewelled light, the glorious frontlet of the unbroken torrent which, hardly less various in its severer aspect, emulates in its descent the spar of Labrador. And then the ascending mist, the house of the rainbow, and the awful roar to which the surging and sighing winds lend a most strange and cunning modulation, hold both eye and ear entranced in an enchanted stupor; whilst the swift stream, bearing away like an arrow the seething waters of its exhaustless spring, mocks at the drought that drinks up the rivers and flows like a symbol of eternity.—*From Hammer's Sketches of Canada (not published).*

Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, which takes place early in July.

### THE QUEEN'S GATE, HYDE PARK, KENSINGTON GORE.

VERY considerable alteration and improvement is now taking place at Kensington Gore. A large portion of land, containing about 123 acres, has been obtained by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 for the purpose of erecting on it either a new National Gallery or some building connected with the fine arts. This ground is being rapidly cleared of buildings. It is already surrounded by wide noble roads, upon which, as if by magic, large first-class mansions, equalling the finest in Belgravia, have been erected, and many of them have already distinguished occupants. These houses have a better drainage, purer water, and stand on a more gravelly soil than the mansions of the present fashionable district; and a large city, not second to that in importance, will soon be added to London.

A few months before Sir Benjamin Hall went out of office he granted to this locality an entrance into Hyde Park. This opening, 150 feet in length, will contain two footgates, opposite the footpaths of the Prince Albert-road, and two wide noble carriage-gates. In the centre of all is a compartment containing the Royal arms. These gates will form the western entrance into Hyde Park; they will be called the Queen's Gates, and from their elaborate decoration and grand style they will probably be the finest in London. We give an Engraving of these gates.

The ironwork is bounded by stone piers which are to receive statues. Two have been proposed—Hercules with the Lion, and Hercules carrying the Wild Boar—from two fine Italian mediæval examples at Elvaston Castle, the seat of the Earl of Harrington. Mr. Theed, the sculptor, is preparing two, at the suggestion of one of his distinguished patrons, representing Morning and Night. Which will be ultimately placed upon the pedestals is not decided.

Behind the gates in the park itself is a new lodge of very picturesque appearance: it contains four rooms, has a sunk yard and dry area, and contains all the conveniences of a comfortable residence. This lodge differs in style from any of the other lodges in the park, which are of strict uniform Greek architecture. This is in the Roman style, and has in a playful manner the external columns of the small portico rusticated. Both the lodge and gates were designed, and their execution superintended, by Mr. C. J. Richardson, architect. The old entrance to the park at Kensington, together with the barracks close to them, is to be taken down; and, as Rotten-row and the public carriage-road in the park are to be turned into the new entrance, a very considerable slip of ground, above a quarter of an acre, will be added to that favourite place of resort, Kensington Gardens.

### EXCAVATIONS AT BUDRUM.\*

THE days have gone by when Byron's invective against the travelled Thane to whose love of art we owe our possession of the Elgin marbles was likely to win a smile of approbation from a discerning public. We have begun to realise the fact that it is wise to rescue the precious relics of antiquity from the hand of the spoiler or the dust of barbarism, and place them where they can minister to the art-education of the many. For our own part, we have no sympathy with those would-be postasters and *laudatores temporis acti*, who regard it as a fitting homage to the genius of the past to suffer its most splendid monuments to become the prey of the ignorant or to fall piecemeal beneath the adverse influences of time and neglect. We do not want to remove Pompey's Pillar, nor, brick by brick, to demolish the Pyramids, and the design of carefully reconstructing them in the gardens of the Crystal Palace. But where there are curious and valuable, even if imperfect, relics of past times and ancient art, utterly disregarded by Turk or Barbarian, or buried beneath the debris of a score of centuries, we think it not unworthy of an enlightened nation to interfere for their preservation, and to remove them to those halls and galleries where they may stimulate the fancy of the artist and inspire the researches of the antiquarian.

We hail, therefore, with sincere gratification the important results obtained from the excavations so skilfully conducted in the

(Continued on page 572.)

\* Papers respecting the Excavations at Budrum, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. Printed by Harrison and Sons.



**KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, and at the Centre Transact, Crystal Palace, beg to announce that they are now selling off their remaining portion of their SPRING STOCK at a great reduction in price.**

**LADIES, WRITE for PATTERNS of the New Fabrics for Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses, and save 50 per cent in your Purchases.**  
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

**SEASIDE DRESSES and JACKETS.**—French Lawns, 10s. 6d. the Full Dress. Tarentine Lawn Robes and Jackets, 15s. 6d. ready for use. Patterns post-free. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

**NEW MANTLES and JACKETS.**—Lawn, Marcella, and Cloth Jackets, 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. each. Silk and Cloth Mantles, 7s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. Printed Designs post-free. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-st.

**BLACK SILKS.**—Patterns Post-free. Glacé Silks, 11s. 6d. the Full Dress. Widows' Silks, 11s. 6d. Moiré Antiques, 12s. 6d. Flounced Silks, 12s. 6d. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

**SUMMER SILKS.**—Patterns Post-free. Striped and Checked Silks, 11s. 6d. the Full Dress. French Châle Silks, 11s. 6d. Flounced Silks, 12s. 6d. Brocaded French Flounced Silks, 12s. 6d. Moiré Antiques, 13s. 6d. usually sold at 16s. 6d. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

**SUMMER DRESSES.**—Patterns Post-free. Organdie Muslins, 2s. 11d. the Full Dress. Flounced Jacquenets, 5s. 6d. Flounced Organdies, 10s. 6d. Balzarines, 3s. 6d. Flounced Balzarines, 12s. 6d. French Brillantes, 3s. 9d. Flounced Brillantes, 12s. 6d. French Barèges, 8s. 6d. Flounced Barèges, 18s. 6d. New Chené Silk and Mohair Dresses, 12s. 6d. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

**FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH of NEW SILKS** just bought for immediate Cash, and now on Sale, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, THE BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W. The above comprises all the positions of the Season, in Flounces, Robe à Quille, Châle, Broché, Checked, Striped, and Glacé Silks, at the following reduced prices:—1275 Robes for 2 and 3 Flounces (various), 49s. 6d. to 54 Guineas. 900 Chené, Broché, Striped, Checked, and Glacé, 21s. 6d. to 24 Guineas. Black and Half-Mourning ditto, in great variety. Patterns of the above forwarded postage-free.

**BEECH and BERRALL, the BEEHIVE,** 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W. are now selling, much under last month's prices, 1600 Flounced and Plain Muslin, Barège, and Balzarine Dresses, at 6s. 11d., 9s. 11d., to 21s. 6d. the Full Dress. N.B. Patterns for inspection postage-free.

**LOCKE'S SCOTCH SPUN SILKS, in all the latest and new Fancy Patterns, for Spring and Summer wear.** Patterns forwarded free.—The Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouse, 119 and 127, Regent-street.

**MARRIAGE-TROUSSEAU and INDIAN OUTFITS.**—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherche Stock, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of sixty years. 11, Wigmore-street, W.

**FORD'S NEW and SELECT MANTLES,** No. 42 Oxford-street. Ladies are informed that the latest patterns are the Circassian (a semi-jacket), the Berlin Cloak, and the Royal Promenade Jacket, all very pretty patterns, and remarkably for elegance and cheapness, being sold in Rich Glacé Silk at 25s. 9d., in More Antique at 40s., and in Velvet at 3 Guineas. P. O. O. to be made payable to THOMAS FORD, 42, Oxford-street, London.

**HODGE and LOWMAN beg to inform their Patrons and the Public** that the whole of their Departments are now replete with a greater variety of Novelties than usual, suitable for the present season. ABIGYLE HOUSE, 256, 257, 260, 262, Regent-street.

**BLACK FRENCH GLACE SILKS.**—SEWELL and CO. having made an extraordinary purchase of Rich Plain Silks, are now offering them to the public at a large discount below the manufacturers' prices. Rich Glacé (the widest widths) that were 5s. 11d. and 6s. 3d. will be sold for 4s. 6d. and 5s. 0d. in proportion. This is an opportunity rarely met with, and offers to ladies great advantages. COMMON HOUSE, E. Frith-street, Soho.

**FASHIONABLE SCOTCH-SPUN SILKS** for Spring and Summer Dress, manufactured expressly for Scott & Co. The ROYAL TARTAN WAREHOUSE, 115, Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street). Patterns forwarded free.

**THE BOSIO, the most distinguished Opera Cloak** of the Season.—The form of this elegant opera cloak is peculiarly recherche and becoming; it falls round the figure in graceful easy fulness, and, though ample in size, has an air of lightness; the hood is formed of a scarf in cashmere or lace, fastened by a tie, and so arranged that it can be worn without crushing the head-dress or injury to the hood, and is quite free from the objections to these appendages as liable, viz., that of giving undue height to the shoulders of the wearer.—This beautiful Opera Cloak, designed by FARMER and ROGERS, can be purchased only at their great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

**GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.),** Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers and General Drapers, respectfully announce that they are now exhibiting an extensive collection of distinctive novelties in British and Foreign Manufacture, Silks, Muslins de Soie, Barèges, Printed Muslins, Evening Dresses, Mantles, Shawls, Ribbons, &c. They invite special attention to several large purchases of Flounced Silk Robes and Robes à Quille, which will be sold under their value, viz., from 39s. 6d. to 34 Guineas, the full dress of 18 yards. Also a lot of wide fancy Silks, at 28s. 6d. the full dress of 12 yards. 700 Print Floe made Muslin Dresses at 8s. 9d. and 9s. 9d. fast cloth, worth from 10s. to 14s. 35s. French Barège Printed ditto, 1s. 9d., best quality. 500 Balzarines ditto at 12s. 9d., very cheap. 2500 French Muslin Scarfs, at 1s. 9d. General Mourning.—Special Rooms are appropriated for that purpose, where Mourning Costume of every description is kept ready for immediate use. Orders for patterns and matching carefully attended to. Commerce House, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

**ZYBELINE.**—This now universally approved and elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Woven Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender. Sole Agents for England, BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.

**GRANDES NOUVEAUTES in PARIS.**—LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE. No. 37, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. have just exposed for Sale at the present day complete wardrobe, comprising Silk Stuffs, Lace, Indian and French Cachemires, Printed and Pique Muslins, Fancy Stuffs of all kinds, Wedding Outfits, Mantles, Ribbons, &c. The successive aggrandisements of the establishment of La Compagnie Lyonnaise have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe; the warehouse consists of a large day comprise upwards of thirty saloons or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charge made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this Company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the Cachemires, is marked in plain figures. La Compagnie Lyonnaise have established houses at Lyons, Marseilles, Alençon, and Chantilly, for the manufacture of Silk Stuffs, Cachemires, and Lace, but they have no successors for sale in any country whatever.

**THE BLACK LACE JACKET.**—Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d. A drawing sent post-free.

**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**  
**THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,** a very pretty Shape just from Paris. For country orders, a drawing sent post-free. The shoulders is required. A drawing sent post-free. **THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSES.**—Our New Patterns are exceedingly choice and are not to be had elsewhere; they are made up for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a break-fast dress is rarely to be seen. Patterns post-free. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. The price, made up, is 12s. 9d. **THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS for SPRING** AT A SINGULARLY LOW PRICE. A simple Check. The material is Cashmere, with rich Ducape side trimming in French-blue, Nut-brown, Black, Violet, and the New Green, edged with Velvet. The skirt is made and lined throughout, the material for Bodice included. The additional charge for making the Bodice, One Shilling. A drawing of the dress sent post-free. **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**OUR NEW GUINEA FRENCH MANTLE.** A GEM. A drawing sent post-free. **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.**—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new detach needle. Price 1s. 9d., by post 1s. 10s.; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d. **THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**INDIA LAWN JACKETS.** A very pretty shape, cool, graceful, and useful. Price 4s. 9d. **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS.**—The Patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. The variety of Flounced Muslins is excellent. Patterns sent post-free. **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES,** 4s. 9d., elegant designs. Plain, flounced, and double Skirt, with Jacket complete. Colour warranted fast. A fresh arrival from Paris every Tuesday. Patterns sent post-free. **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**MOURNING MUSLINS.** The best Selection in the Kingdom. **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**NEW FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 6s. 6d.** A very pretty variety. **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.**—Last year's at ridiculous prices for such goods. **THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.**—The prettiest white Muslin Jacket ever produced is trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d. The usual shapes, from 5s. 6d. A drawing sent post-free. **THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN DRESSES.**—A large lot, very much under price. Some very elaborate designs. **THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**THE LATEST NOVELTY in PARIS.**—White and Buff Marcella Jackets. Printed in Colours, with drop buttons, price 14s. 9d. The usual shapes from 5s. 6d. An excellent variety of Coloured Marcella Jackets. A drawing sent post-free. **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**NEW CHEAP SILKS.**—PETER ROBINSON is desirous of calling his customers' attention to an unusually Cheap Lot of Silk Dresses, bought under very advantageous circumstances, being all of this year's manufacture, but at an enormous reduction in price. The whole to be cleared immediately at a merely nominal profit. For ready money only. **PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street.**

Rich Striped Silks at ..	1 3 9	Manufacturers' Value, 113 9
Rich Striped Silks at ..	1 5 9	115 9
Rich Striped Silks at ..	1 7 9	116 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	1 7 9	116 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	1 7 9	116 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	1 9 6	115 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	1 10 9	115 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	1 10 9	115 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	1 12 9	115 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	2 9 6	115 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	2 15 9	115 9
Rich Checked Silks at ..	3 3 6	115 9

Patterns and Prices post-free. Address—Peter Robinson, 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street. Carriage paid on all amounts above 4s.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY** MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London, Black Barèges, in new and improved makes, that will not tear. Also the Cape Balzarine, so universally admired for its lightness, strength, and durability. Patterns free.

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**AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY** MOURNING WAREHOUSE. Black Silks much cheaper than heretofore. Patterns of all the new makes free per post. Capital quality at 30s., 35s., 42s., 45s., 50s., and 60s., to the richest goods.

**FAMILY MOURNING, at moderate charges.** Skirts trimmed deeply with crêpe, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with Mantles and Bonnets to match. Families would effect a great saving by sending their orders direct to this Warehouse, as all orders are supplied on the most reasonable terms. Mourning of every description kept ready made, and dispatched to any part of town or country at a moment's notice. Dressmaking at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed. **At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.**

**SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked** Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, and worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. **JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill.** Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 4s.

**ELEGANT MUSLINS.**—New Goods for 1858.—30,000 pieces of Organdi and French Muslins are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress of eight yards; or any length cut at 4d. per yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. per yard. Merchants and wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free. **HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.**

**LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED** CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—**J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.**

**MARION'S RESILIENT BODICE, COR-**SALETO DI MEDICI and LA PRIMA DONNA CORSET, recommended by physicians and surgeons in attendance on her Majesty, and adopted in their own families—combines firmness with elasticity, fits closely, fastens easily in front, and is adapted for every age and figure. Volumes of notes of approval attest the high estimation of ladies who wear them. Enlarged illustrated prospectus, price-lists, self-measurement papers, &c., post-free. All country orders sent carriage-paid, or post-free.—Messdames Marion and Mainland, Fatenness, 235, Oxford-street (opposite the Marble Arch).

**JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!** In every Size and Colour for Ladies and Gentlemen. We are the Original and only-appointed Agents for the sale of these celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at ANY PRICE!!! and sold only by RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

**THE ROBE PLASTIQUE!!!** Price £1 11s. 6d. combines elegance with economy. The texture is real Mohair and Silk, with two deep flounces trimmed with Lilac, Lilac Green, Brown, or Porcelain Blue. Rich Silk. The colours of the Robe are Silver Drab, Light Fawn, and New Green in small China Checks. N.B. The Robe Plastique is ready made and lined throughout, with material for Bodice, &c., included. Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

**THE CRYSTAL DRESS!!!** Price £1 10s. 6d. is of glassy appearance, being perfectly transparent, of Barège texture, but much more durable, with two or three deep flounces, produced in Lilac, Silver, Drab, Porcelain Blue, Peach, Lilac Green, and Lavender. The colours are very brilliant, and suitable for summer and evening wear. N.B. Everything required allowed for bodice, trimming, &c., &c. Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

**N.B. LADIES** are respectfully requested to write for Patterns, Postage-free, of the New Silks, Muslins, Barèges, Dress Fabrics, &c., &c., at Messrs. K. and O's, in order to avoid Ladies the annoyance and expense of back postage, require those Patterns only returned to them which may be selected from the numerous assortment sent. Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

**GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!** The World-wide Noted Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. per Pair. Black, White, and Coloured. A Sample Pair for two extra stamps. **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London** (corner of Maddox-street).

**CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE!** We have been the fortunate Purchasers of 3000 Dozen of the very best Paris Kid Gloves, and are now selling them at 31s. a Dozen. Every Pair Warranted, and the money returned if not approved. **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.**

**LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS,** At half their original cost. Patterns post-free. **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.**

**BEST FRENCH BARÈGES, 8½d. a yard.** Balzarines, 6½d. (the newest patterns). Flounced Barèges and Balzarines. Beautiful Chintz Colours, from 18s. 6d. the Robe. Patterns free. **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.**

**THE NEW ORGANDI MUSLINS,** By the yard, and Flounced. All of the most recherche and distinguished character, From 10s. 6d. the Robe. Patterns free. **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.**

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**ROBES! SKIRTS!! MORNING WRAPPERS!!!** An unbounded variety of the New Mohairs, Cambries, Muslins, &c., Flounced and Military, from 10s. 6d., with Jackets complete. **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.**

**MUSLIN JACKETS, 6s. 6d.!!!** Marcella Jackets, 10s. 6d. Lawn Jackets, 1s. 6d. Braided Lawn Dresses, from 10s. 6d. **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street), London.**

**2000 TELEGRAM PARASOLS!!!** 7s. 6d. each, post-free, usually sold at 10s. 6d. All colours, with deep fringes. **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.**

**FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.—SHETTL-**WORTH, ABBOTT, and WILLEY, Jun. (successors to R. Willey and Co.), are now offering some very rich two-flounced Robes, at Three Guineas.—15 and 16, Ludgate-street, London.

**CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.** Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea. 33, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

**BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,** 2½ Guineas. Baskets to match, One Guinea. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 33, Baker-street.

**MARRIAGE OUTFITS.** Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Real Balbriggan Hosiery. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 33, Baker-street.

**LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS.** Chambré Leather, with black feet. 54, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR.

**LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE** GIRLS, 24 Guineas. Ladies' Riding Habits, 54 to 8 Guineas. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.** Established in 1778. **BABIES' BASSINETS,** Trimmed and Furnished. Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage. **BABIES' BASKETS,** Trimmed and furnished to correspond. **CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACE-CHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.** Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

**COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,** which are sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage. **UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, and ALL COLONIES,** for Ladies, and Children of all ages. **LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.** Established in 1778. **LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS** sent home free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post. **CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACE-CHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.**

**ORIENTAL APPLIQUE PATENTED.**—This new and effective Needlework may now be had of all Berlin Repositories in town or country.

**EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS.—W. H. BATSON and CO.'S** Stock is replete with every description of Ladies' Quilted Petticoats for all seasons. List of Prices on application, 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

**CRINOLINE PETTICOATS, made of the** best materials and in the newest style, may be had of W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

**CLAUSSEN PETTICOATS for the SEA-**SIDE.—These excellent Petticoats (a perfect substitute for Flannel, and ready made) can be obtained only of the Manufacturers, PHILIPS and SON, 317, Regent-street, near the Polytechnic Institution. Prices 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each.

**MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.**—An early inspection is invited to a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' and Children's HATS and BONNETS. The Princess of Prussia and Imperial Turban Hats, the prevailing shapes.—W. SIMMONS, 36, King William-street, City (facing the Monument).

**LADIES' FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS,** with single soles, 11s. 6d.; with double soles, 13s. 6d. Illustrated price Catalogue free by post.—**THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.**

**P A R A S O L S.** The greatest novelty in Parasols is the "TARTAN," price 20s., to be had only of the Patentees, W. and J. SANGSTER, Manufacturers for her Majesty, and H.R.H. the Princess Royal. Parasols made of Irish Lace, also in Lyons Silks, of the most magnificent patterns. W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 75, Chesham-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange. N.B.—Parasols for general use from 7s. 6d. each.

**CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,** 90, Cannon-street West (corner of Dowgate-hill), City.—Messrs. CUTTON and WALL.—The most perfect arrangements of Light and most artistic Pictures in London. Photographs, plain and coloured, by the first artists in the profession. The new American Ambrotypes, coloured, in frame or case complete, from 7s. 6d. Specimens may be seen at the Photographic Exhibition.

**THE HERO'S WIFE.—A Series of Six** STEREOGRAPHIC TABLEAUX, by A. SILVESTER. No. 1. The Departure.—2. God Protect dear Papa.—3. The Dream of the Battle Field.—4. The Dream of the Reward.—5. The Awakening.—6. The Return. The photography of these pictures is very superior; the arrangement of the various groups of a high artistic character; and eminent judges have pronounced them to be the finest specimens of their kind. To be had of all dealers. Wholesale only at 24, Lawrence-lane, Chesham.

**OPERA GLASSES.**—The recent improvements effected by KEYZOR and BENSON in the manufacture of OPERA GLASSES render them, from their extraordinary power and long range of focus, adapted to show near or distant object with the greatest clearness and brilliancy; they will be found the most suitable for the theatre, raccourse, country scenery, seaside views, &c., possessing the combined advantages of an opera glass, and telescope. They are extremely portable. The great power introduced by additional lenses of superior quality.—KEYZOR and BENSON (successors to Harris and Son), Opticians, 50, High Holborn.

**TO MICROSCOPISTS.**—A number of interesting objects, neatly mounted for "microscopic observation, and suitable either for social amusement or scientific investigation, at 7s. a dozen. A list sent on application to J. W. WATSON, Ackworth School, near Pontefract.

**SMALL STEAM-BOATS (Parker's Patent)** WORKING MODELS, Post-free for P.O.—5 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in. Fire, and models of spirits. With each is a plain statement as to the nature of steam, coaling better by steam, &c. &c. The boats are propelled upon the sky-rocket principle. **JAMES FAIRBANK, Clarendon-cottage, Lifford-road, Camberwell.**

**LAWN MOWING MACHINES, with and** without Boyd's Patent movement.—B. SAMUELSON'S Illustrated Price-books, with numerous Testimonials from the Nobility and Gentry, forwarded, post-free, on receipt of application to B. Samuelson, Britannia Works, Banbury, Oxon.

**TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW,** 191, Strand, Manufacturer of superior FISHING RODS and TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

**PATENT SELF-LIGHTING CIGAR** COMPANY, 50, Moorgate-street. Wholesale and Retail.—All kinds of Cigars and Cheroots, Foreign and British, are treated by this process, and are ignited by simple friction, without taste or smell. No extra price. Invaluable to out-door smokers and travellers. Sample box, six fine Havannahs, free 24 stamps; three, 12 stamps. Agents wanted.

**WINES from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.**—W. and A. GIBBEY, 357, Oxford-street, Importers of the finest wines, which her Majesty's Government admits at half-duty. Port, Sherry, Marsala, &c., all 20s. per doz. Two samples for 13 stamps. Excellent Brandy, 30s. per doz. For the purity of our Cape Wines see Dr. Letheby's analysis. Cross checks "Bank of England."

**PURE BRANDY, 16s. per gallon.**—Pale or Brown. EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 20s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon. **HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.**

**UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the** true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 29s. each, package included. **HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.**

**ECONOMY.**—A six-gallon Cask (equal to 3 dozen) of first-class SHERRY for 45s.; or the finest Scotch African Sherry for 43s. (each which can be converted into two pails) and brass tacks included. Carriage Free Cash. Paid at the same price, and 10s. per cask extra.—**HENNEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn, London.—Established 1831.**

**ANDREWS'S DUBLIN WHISKY.**—One dozen bottles (2 gallons) of Andrews's finest Old Dublin Whisky forwarded carriage-paid to every railway station in England on receipt of a post-office order for 40s., payable to ANDREWS and CO., 19, 20, 21, and 22, Dame-street, Dublin.

**CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH** for picnics, dessert, or in iced water, with a cigar. One dozen of this delicious beverage sent free to London, hamper and bottles included, on receipt of post-office order for 38s., payable to T. P. DE LASAUX, Wine-merchant, Canterbury.

**EQUALISATION of the SPIRIT DUTIES.** BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO.'S Pure Malt Whisky. In cases of one dozen each, price 42s. Freight paid either to Holyhead, Bristol, Liverpool, or London, by receiving a post order for the amount. Bewley, Evans, and Co., 23, May-street, Dublin.

**STOGUMBER MEDICINAL PALE ALE** is brewed with the water from "Harry Hill's Well." It cures diseases, and is renovating, reasonable, and delicious. References to the faculty.—B. HOLDEN, 55A, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, sole London agent. H. Watts, Manager, Stogumber, Taunton. Drum trunk and trinket vessel, each sure to contain a Wange rose strable.

**CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors in** Ordinary to her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, SAUCES, TACET FRUITS, and other table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Vendors; and wholesale of Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, London.

**SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.**—A most refreshing and pleasing stimulant to the appetite, composed principally of Turkish condiments, combined with various culinary productions of the East. To be had of all Sauce Vendors; and of the sole wholesale agents, Crosse and Blackwell, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho-square, London.

**ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS** for more than thirty years have been held in



(Continued from page 570.)

vicinity of Budrum by Vice-Consul Newton. Some idea of their extent may be formed from the simple fact that they were commenced in November, 1856, and brought to a close only in last December. The despatches forwarded by Vice-Consul Newton compose a Parliamentary brochure of fifty-two monster pages, and are highly creditable to the taste, learning, energy, and ability of their author. The relics dispatched to England by H.M.S. *Gorgon* numbered no less than 213 cases, casks, and mosaics. Amongst them we find such suggestive matter as an Amphitrite, an Atalanta, head of the Sun, head of Summer, figures in chariots, sepulchral relief, relief of Bacchus and Ariadne, Amazons, and an alabastrum inscribed with the name of Xerxes. The Greek life, Greek literature, Greek art, seem—as we read—to glow around us. All has suffered “a sea change,” and the modern realities fade away before the ancient types. From crinoline and long coats we are borne into a nobler and more artistic world.

We cannot do more than indicate the good things contained in, or suggested by, these papers, “presented by her Majesty’s command to both Houses of Parliament.” Turning over Mr. Newton’s pages, we continually light upon some description or other that carries us at once back into all the mystery and beauty of Greek art. Here, for instance, are some de-

tails anent an immense equestrian figure—a warrior on horseback—discovered in the vicinity of what is supposed, on good grounds, to be the sepulchre of Mausolus.

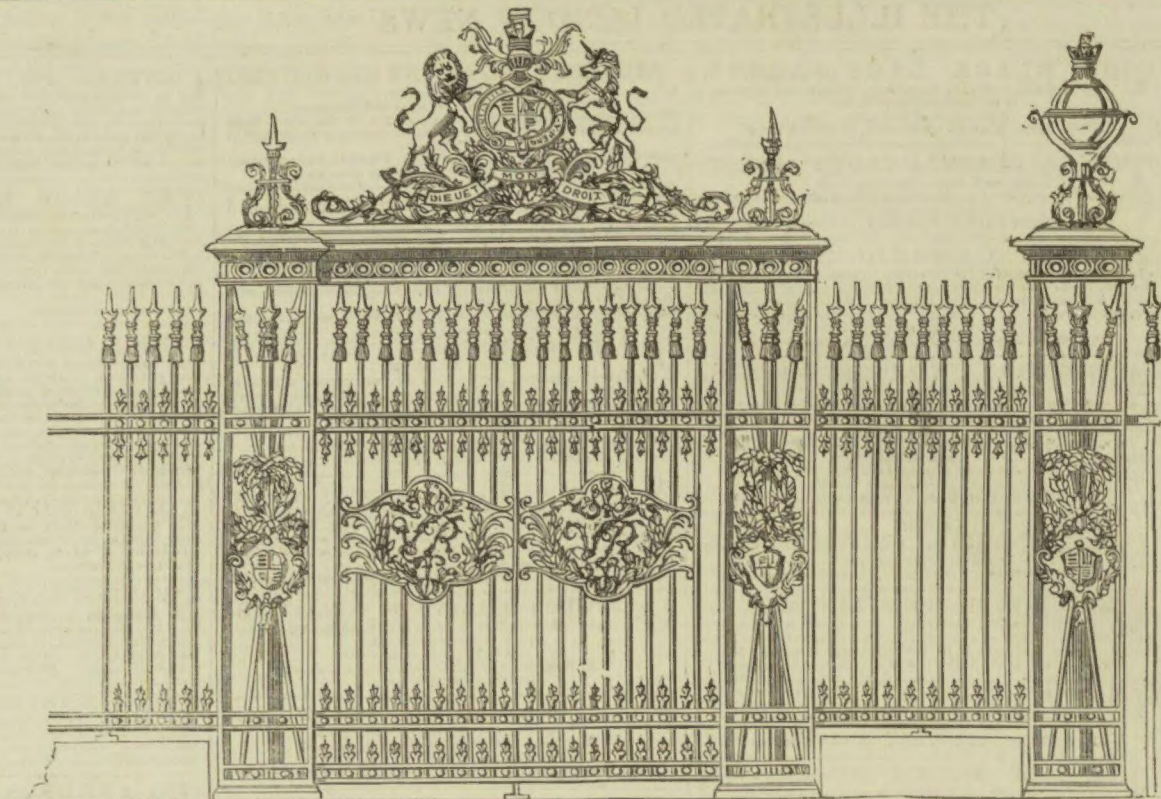
“He wears (says Mr. Newton) the trousers (*anaxyrides*) which distinguish the Amazons and other Oriental personages in ancient art.

“This figure has suffered greatly from its fall. Of the horse the body alone remains; the neck, legs, and hind quarters have been broken away.

“The body of the rider was formed originally of two pieces of marble, the upper of which was fitted on at the waist. This has now disappeared; but the lower part, from the waist to about half-way below the knee, is preserved, on one side of the horse, in very fine condition. On the other side nearly all trace of the rider has disappeared.

“Notwithstanding such great mutilation, this equestrian figure is of surpassing beauty. I consider it the most remarkable specimen of colossal Greek sculpture I have ever seen: while in mastery of execution it rivals the pedimental sculptures of the Parthenon, it far surpasses them in mass. As far as I can judge from a rough calculation, it weighs from four to five tons.”

Of the Mausoleum or Tomb of Mausolus—that magnificent regal sepulchre which is familiar to the veriest tyro who has dipped into Lemprière, or, better still, into Dr. Andrew Smith’s erudite and elaborate Dictionary—Mr. Newton furnishes us with some highly-



NEW ENTRANCE TO HYDE PARK—PART OF THE IRON RAILINGS.—(SEE PAGE 570.)



NEW ENTRANCE TO HYDE PARK, OPPOSITE PRINCE ALBERT'S ROAD.—(SEE PAGE 570.)

interesting particulars, which we abridge for the convenience of our readers:—

“The whole area anciently occupied by the building is a parallelogram, of which the western side measures 110 feet, and the southern 126 feet.

“The entire circumference of the area may be reckoned at 472 feet. The whole of this quadrangle is cut out of the native rock, to depths varying from two to sixteen feet below the surface of the surrounding fields.

“The structure was probably, in the first instance, thrown down by an earthquake. The Knights of Rhodes removed the building materials best suited for their purpose—that is to say, the greater part of the marble blocks and slabs and much of the foundation-stones. With these they built the Castle of Budrum. They also carried off the best preserved and most striking remains of sculpture, the pieces of frieze now in the British Museum, and the lions which we have recently acquired.

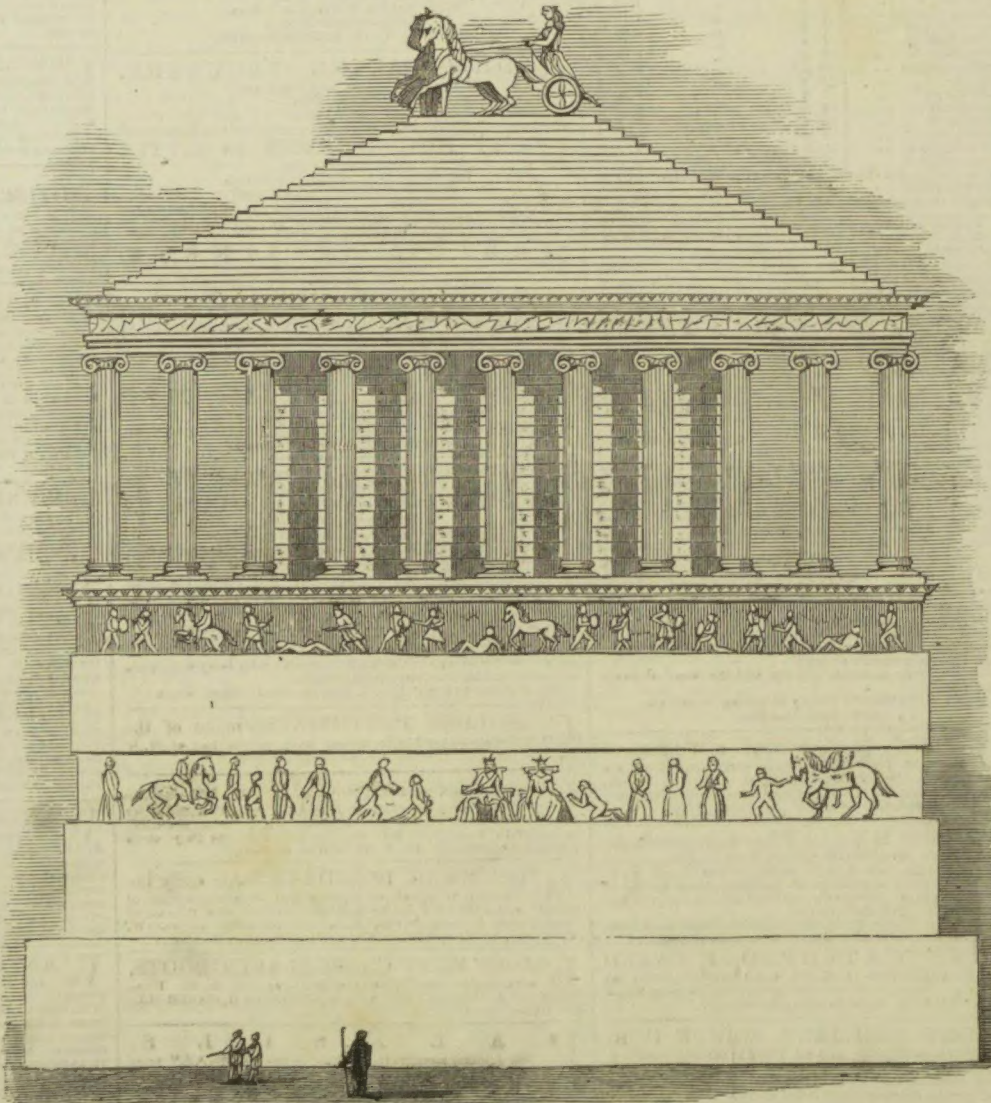
“The subterranean galleries are connected with the building itself by entrances cut out of the rock. Of these there are two on the south and one on the western side of the mausoleum.

“One of those on the south side leads directly into a chamber sixteen feet square and twelve feet high. When first discovered it was nearly full of earth, in removing which I found some fragments of bronze, hammered very thin, embossed and chased with a very elegant floral pattern.

“One of the principal features was a pyramid, consisting of twenty-four steps, which supported on its summit a quadriga, or four-horse chariot, sculptured in marble by an artist of the name of Pythis. Regarding the dimensions of the building, Pliny says:—‘It extends 63 feet on the north and south sides; is shorter on the fronts; and has a total circumference of 411 feet: it is raised 25 cubits in height, and is surrounded by 36 columns.’ He further adds:—‘This (viz., the quadriga) being added, the whole building equalled 140 feet in height.’”

Mr. Newton then enters into details of measurement and construction which clearly identify the structure he has discovered with the mausoleum described by Pliny, the magnificent sepulchral monument erected by Artemisia over the dust of her beloved husband.

We must refer our readers to the papers themselves for some very interesting details respecting a villa excavated under the direction of the indefatigable Vice-Consul. The foundations extended from east to west 118 feet, or 89 feet from north to south. One room formed a square of 24 feet by 24 feet. The walls were decorated with four oblong pictures of animals: one represented a group of two greyhounds pursuing a goat; another depicted a lion and a bull rushing



THE SEPULCHRE OF MAUSOLUS, AT BUDRUM.

at each other; the third, a lion chasing a goat; and the fourth, a panther in pursuit of a hind. A second room formed a rectangle 62 feet long and 26½ feet broad. A third was a gallery 40 feet in length and 12 in width. The walls of each room were beautifully painted with striking designs. The Four Seasons adorned the larger chamber; Satyrs, Dionysos, and medallions of the three cities, Halicarnassus, Alexandria, and Barytus, were found in the other apartments.

Here is a description of a mythological subject:—“An oblong picture represents a scene in a vineyard. Nearly in the centre a bearded goat-legged figure, Pan, is gathering grapes from a vine. A winged boy, probably Eros, stands before him, extending his arms towards the same bunch. On the extreme right, behind the goat-legged figure, are a panther and three birds, one of which has a string fastened round its neck. On the left, behind Eros, is a lion galloping towards him, and a greyhound running in an opposite direction towards a hare on the extreme left, who is feeding on a bunch of grapes. The colours of the animals in this scene are arbitrary. The panther is dark blue, with yellow spots; the greyhound also blue.”

We congratulate classical antiquarians on the important accessions to the priceless stores of the British Museum furnished by the care and ability of Mr. Newton. While gazing upon them our minds must needs be lifted out of the conventional present into the beauty and significance of the art of the antique world, which, to borrow a line from Keats,

Seems to give forth its light in very scorn  
Of our dull, uninspired, snail-paced lives.

The collection—which reached England in July, 1857, conveyed in the *Gorgon*, and which had been excavated at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) under the personal superintendence of Mr. C. T. Newton, Vice-Consul at Mytilene—has been distributed in such parts of the British Museum as could be temporarily provided for its reception. The large sculptures have been placed in a temporary apartment formed under the colonnade of the south front of the Museum, in which place the various fragments are being rejoined and arranged. The minor sculptures and fragments, with the mosaics, have been deposited in some rooms of the basement under the northern portion of the library.

The number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 24, 1857, contains several Engravings of the Budrum Marbles, with some interesting particulars relating to these sculptures.

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